



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 168

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, MAY 10, 2022

No. 78

House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CROW).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,

May 10, 2022.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JASON CROW to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

Your love, Lord, reaches to the heavens, Your faithfulness to the skies. Your righteousness is like the highest mountains, Your justice like the great deep.

Give us eyes of faith that we may look to the heavens and know Your love, hearts that we may enjoy Your faithfulness. Grant us strength that we would climb the highest mountain to learn of Your righteousness, courage that we would plunge the great deep to exercise Your justice.

How priceless is Your unfailing love, O God. People take refuge in the shadow of Your wings. They feast on the abundance of Your house; You give them drink from the river of delights.

Holy Lord, even as You provide shelter and food and drink for us this day, may we serve to be the extension of Your wings of refuge. May we share the bounty of our own larders and give water to those who thirst for the refreshment of Your own living water.

For with You is the fountain of life; in Your light we see light.

Hear our prayer this day that we may reflect the light of Your sacred name.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(a) of House Resolution 188, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. GARCIA of Texas led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. BYRD, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 4160. An act to amend title 40, United States Code, to grant the Supreme Court of the United States security-related authorities equivalent to the legislative and executive branches.

WE MUST NOT GO BACK

(Ms. GARCIA of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise with outrage at the recent cruel attack on women's reproductive rights. Through a leak, we have learned about the Supreme Court draft opinion that would terrifyingly overturn Roe v. Wade if finalized. This is shocking.

You see, I know what happens when Republicans strip reproductive rights away from women. I have seen it in my

home State of Texas, which has the strictest reproductive healthcare laws in the country, S.B. 8.

Each month, nearly 1,500 Texans are forced into such desperation where they travel to surrounding States for a chance to receive their healthcare. Many times these Texans are forced to travel in unsafe conditions, putting themselves in harm's way.

Mr. Speaker, we will not go back. We must not go back. I urge my Senate colleagues to codify Roe v. Wade into law. We must protect a woman's right to reproductive healthcare.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

(Mr. MCCARTHY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, crime and the fear of crime impacts the lives of every American.

We know its rising pace: carjackings at record highs; smash-and-grab robberies surging; and at least 12 major cities breaking homicide records in 2021.

We know its price in dollar terms: \$200 billion annually in a regressive crime tax.

We know its widespread costs to families who are afraid to walk the streets at night.

We know the tragic costs it inflicts in death and suffering.

And we know its root cause: soft-on-crime policies, far-left prosecutors, and radical Democrats. From Seattle and Portland to New York City and Washington, D.C., Democrats have failed the first duty of government. They have failed to keep citizens safe.

Now, some House Democrats want to erase their own soft-on-crime record, but the American people will not be fooled. This Congress, 219 House Democrats voted for a bill that would cost local police departments hundreds of millions of dollars.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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The American people can't afford Democrats' radical agenda of fewer police officers on the streets, fewer criminals behind bars, more victims of violent crime.

Our police officers can't afford it either. Last year, more officers were murdered in the line of duty during President Biden's first year in office than at any point since 1995.

Mr. Speaker, let me say that again. Last year, more officers were murdered in the line of duty during President Biden's first year in office than at any point since 1995.

One of those officers was Kern County Sheriff's Office Deputy Phillip Campas. He was a rising star who was killed in the line of duty last year after his SWAT team responded to a domestic violence call. He leaves behind a wife and a young family.

He grew up in my hometown, and he went to the exact same elementary school and junior high that I did. Campas was a bright example of what it means to serve others. Fittingly, this year, his name was added to the Roll Call of Heroes on the National Peace Officers' Memorial in Washington, D.C.

To Deputy Campas' children, we cannot begin to imagine your sadness and pain, but I want you to know this: Your father was a hero. We will never forget him.

Mr. Speaker, the solution to safer communities is the exact opposite of Democrats' radical agenda. This crime crisis deserves serious leadership, and it starts with stepping up and supporting law enforcement.

Our brave officers face enormous challenges, yet they choose to wear the uniform every day. It is not enough to fully fund them. They must know we have their backs.

So, as National Police Week begins, I want to say something our law enforcement officers don't hear enough: Thank you. Thank you for protecting our communities. Thank you for protecting our children. Thank you for protecting our country.

While radical Democrats want to defund, demonize, and abolish the police, Republicans salute you, and we will always support you.

RANGERS LEAD THE WAY

(Mr. CROW asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CROW. Mr. Speaker, as a former Army Ranger, I rise today in support of S. 1872, a bill to award United States Army Rangers veterans of World War II a Congressional Gold Medal.

In World War II, the U.S. Army formed six all-volunteer Ranger battalions and one provisional battalion. Some of the most important battles of the war relied on their skill, sacrifice, and unending courage.

They fought throughout Europe, including D-day landings at Omaha

Beach, and liberated 500 prisoners from a Japanese POW camp in the Philippines known as the Great Raid.

Of the 7,000 Rangers who served in World War II, only 15 are alive today. They live across our Nation, on each coast and in the heartland.

As an Army Ranger who followed in their immense footsteps, I thank them for their service, sacrifice, and example.

I also thank Senator ERNST for her partnership on this bill, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting its passage when it comes to a vote today. "Rangers Lead the Way."

HONORING NATIONAL CHARTER SCHOOL WEEK

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, in honor of National Charter School Week, I am here to talk about the importance of school choice.

Families should be empowered to find the best learning environments for their children instead of being forced into failing public schools that may not meet their child's needs.

Piedmont Community Charter School, located in Gaston County, North Carolina, is an amazing example of a school that puts students first. This school isn't afraid to hold its students to a high standard or to provide a challenging curriculum.

Schools like Piedmont should inspire us all to renew and strengthen our support for education freedom. Instead of trapping children in a race to the bottom, charter schools like Piedmont are pushing students to the top. More options mean more successful students.

Happy National Charter School Week.

ENVISIONING A POST-ROE COUNTRY

(Ms. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the horrifying reality is that, in a matter of weeks, we could live in a post-Roe country, a country where women no longer have the fundamental right to make decisions about their own bodies; a country where women no longer have control over when and how to start a family; a country where women will suddenly face government interference in their personal lives, their privacy, and their freedom.

Overtaking Roe will not eliminate the need for abortion; it will simply eliminate access to safe, legal abortion care. And it will take the worst toll on poor women, women of color, and others who already face countless barriers to healthcare.

Decisions about a woman's body are deeply personal. They should not be controlled by politicians. Every person,

no matter where they live, how much money they make, or what they look like, deserves the right to make their own decisions about their health, life, and future.

RECOGNIZING F.O. BARDEN & SON LUMBER'S CENTENNIAL MILESTONE

(Mr. BERGMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize 100 years of stellar performance of an exemplary company in Michigan's First District, F.O. Barden & Son Lumber.

Since its founding in 1922 by Frank Barden, the company has become a vital component in helping Boyne City and northern Michigan grow and adapt to needs in all aspects of daily life.

This centennial milestone represents the years of service that Barden Lumber has dedicated to contributing to the economic well-being of the area and the lives of countless residents.

In reflecting on the company's 100-year history, it is clear that they have continually chosen to not only make decisions for the good of the company in the wake of a changing marketplace, but they have also proven capable of looking beyond the balance sheet to include the ideas and the ideals of its people and community.

Even as our cyclical Michigan economy has presented obstacles to its growth, F.O. Barden & Son Lumber has sustained itself through dedication and innovation.

We are grateful for the company's contributions to Boyne City and to all of Michigan. Thank you, F.O. Barden & Son.

□ 1415

FAREWELL TO CONGRESS

(Mr. REED asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, after almost 12 years in Congress, today is my last day. It has been an honor to serve with you all from both parties. I love this institution as it still exemplifies what is best about our government. We are the people's House. While I am proud that we put people before politics, there is much more to do. I am leaving to continue that work and hope to have a greater impact on our country.

I believe the current focus on extremism demands us to heed the words Abraham Lincoln uttered years ago as we face a similar threat to our existence today—a house divided cannot stand. But I add—a house united will not fail. It is time for petty political posturing to end. Leadership must emerge and in God I trust. His divine protection will extend again if only we acknowledge and accept His love and the divine spark that exists in each of us as citizens of our great Nation.

I thank my family, who without their love and support I am nothing. I also thank the people who have worked for us and helped so many. I am grateful.

My most profound appreciation is for the people of western New York. Thank you for giving a country lawyer, the youngest of 12, raised by a single mother, whose father passed away when I was just 2 years old, the honor of representing you at the highest level. Only in America can such a dream come true.

I humbly bid farewell and submit my resignation as a Member of the House. I wish you all Godspeed.

SUPREME COURT LEAK

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. LAMALFA. The leak of the Supreme Court's draft opinion on the Dobbs case is a betrayal of confidence between the Justices, the deliberative process, and the public.

No matter what side of the aisle you are on or what side of the issue, everyone should find it reprehensible that such an assault on our judicial system could even occur.

The leak breaks down the ability of our Nation's highest court to objectively examine on all sides and come to clear answers on the constitutionality of serious issues.

Justices consider very serious topics, such as the Dobbs case; they should be allowed to freely debate amongst themselves and hypothesize in their deliberations.

I expect a full investigation into this leak, and I condemn this attempt to undermine the American judicial process. This leak has caused protesters to now threaten the Justices' families at their homes and where they go.

Yet, what do we get? Silence from the Biden administration. I guess if it falls on the side of issues and topics they agree with, it isn't violence, it is just merely protest and strong feelings. What hypocrisy. We must put an end to this right now and have a full investigation so they can do their judicial process in safety and without any kind of false influence.

CONGRATULATING NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA

(Mr. GAETZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the men and women of Naval Air Station Pensacola on being named Navy Installations Command's Large Installation of the Year.

I am continuously in awe of the dedication and patriotism our servicemembers and defense civilians display day-in and day-out to ensure the defense of our great Nation and advance the cause of liberty.

The patriots of NAS Pensacola conducted 50,000 operations in fiscal year 2021 without mishap. An astonishing feat given the inherently dangerous nature of military training.

The installation established the Emergency Family Assistance Center to provide relief and aid in the recovery, shelter, and assistance of 267 Hurricane Sally victims. We ask our servicemembers and their families to sacrifice so much, and the ability to decompress and enjoy leisure time with family and friends is critical to their well-being and readiness. To that end, NAS Pensacola's morale, welfare, and recreation department received a five-star rating and was ranked number one among large bases.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct privilege to serve Florida's First Congressional District and to represent the brave men and women of NAS Pensacola. The best is yet to come.

HONORING ANN THOMAS

(Mr. FERGUSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mrs. Ann Thomas, a dedicated educator, who will be retiring after 43 years as a math teacher at Springwood High School.

Mrs. Thomas is someone who challenges her students to look beyond the pages of the textbook and to become problem-solvers and critical thinkers. Every day her tenacity, her passion, and dedication impact each and every one of her students.

As a math teacher, she ensured that young people would have the knowledge and skills to not only help them succeed in the classroom, but to be empowered to become productive members of society.

Mr. Speaker, I am a proud alumnus of Springwood High School in many ways because of her. In honor of her 43 years of remarkable service, I thank and commend Mrs. Thomas for her relentless commitment to mathematics education and for helping the next generation of young students succeed.

REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF MELINDA GAY POWELL

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember the life of an incredible and selfless woman, Melinda Powell, affectionately referred to as "Sweet Melinda."

A nurse and nurse practitioner by trade, Melinda led by example, setting an unparalleled standard of love and service, enriching the lives of her friends, family, and community members.

Melinda resided in Savannah, Georgia, where she remained an active

member of the Savannah community for many years. She was a caring woman who looked after her patients like they were her own family.

She left a lasting impression on everyone that she encountered and was deeply loved by all who had the pleasure of knowing her. Her service and love for our community will forever be remembered and her memory will always be cherished.

My thoughts and prayers reside with Melinda's family and friends through this most tremendous loss, and I wish her Godspeed on her journey home.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TORRES of New York) laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 5, 2022.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on May 5, 2022, at 4:25 p.m.

That the Senate agrees to Conference with the House of Representatives H.R. 4521.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

KEVIN F. MCCUMBER,
Deputy Clerk.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 9, 2022.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on May 9, 2022, at 2:40 p.m.

That the Senate agreed to Relative to the death of the Honorable Orrin G. Hatch, former United States Senator for the State of Utah S. Res. 621.

Appointments:

Board of Trustees of the American Folklife Center of the Library of Congress.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON,
Clerk.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules

on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

PROMOTING DIGITAL PRIVACY TECHNOLOGIES ACT

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 847) to support research on privacy enhancing technologies and promote responsible data use, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 847

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Promoting Digital Privacy Technologies Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITION OF PRIVACY ENHANCING TECHNOLOGY.

In this Act, the term "privacy enhancing technology"—

(1) means any software or hardware solution, technical process, or other technological means of mitigating individuals' privacy risks arising from data processing by enhancing predictability, manageability, disassociability, and confidentiality; and

(2) may include—

(A) cryptographic techniques for facilitating computation or analysis on data while mitigating privacy risks;

(B) techniques for publicly sharing data without enabling inferences to be made about specific individuals;

(C) techniques for giving individuals' control over the dissemination, sharing, and use of their data;

(D) techniques for generating synthetic data; and

(E) any other technology or approach that reduces the risk of re-identification, including when combined with other information.

SEC. 3. NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION SUPPORT OF RESEARCH ON PRIVACY ENHANCING TECHNOLOGY.

The Director of the National Science Foundation, in consultation with other relevant Federal agencies (as determined by the Director), shall support merit-reviewed and competitively awarded research on privacy enhancing technologies, which may include—

(1) fundamental research on technologies for de-identification, pseudonymization, anonymization, or obfuscation to mitigate individuals' privacy risks in data sets while maintaining fairness, accuracy, and efficiency;

(2) fundamental research on algorithms and other similar mathematical tools used to protect individual privacy when collecting, storing, sharing, analyzing, or aggregating data;

(3) fundamental research on technologies that promote data minimization in data collection, sharing, and analytics that takes into account the trade-offs between the data minimization goals and the informational goals of data collection;

(4) research awards on privacy enhancing technologies coordinated with other relevant Federal agencies and programs;

(5) supporting education and workforce training research and development activities, including re-training and upskilling of the existing workforce, to grow the number of privacy enhancing technology researchers and practitioners;

(6) multidisciplinary socio-technical research that fosters broader understanding of privacy preferences, requirements, and human behavior to inform the design and adoption of effective privacy solutions;

(7) development of freely available privacy enhancing technology software libraries, platforms, and applications; and

(8) fundamental research on techniques that may undermine the protections provided by privacy enhancing technologies, the limitations of the protections provided by privacy enhancing technologies, and the trade-offs between privacy and utility required for their deployment.

SEC. 4. INTEGRATION INTO THE COMPUTER AND NETWORK SECURITY PROGRAM.

Subparagraph (D) of section 4(a)(1) of the Cyber Security Research and Development Act (15 U.S.C. 7403(a)(1)(D)) is amended to read as follows:

"(D) privacy and confidentiality, including privacy enhancing technologies;"

SEC. 5. COORDINATION WITH THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, acting through the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Program, shall coordinate with the Director of the National Science Foundation, the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Federal Trade Commission, and the heads of other Federal agencies, as appropriate, to accelerate the development, deployment, and adoption of privacy enhancing technologies.

(b) *OUTREACH.*—The Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology shall conduct outreach to—

(1) receive input from private, public, and academic stakeholders on the development of privacy enhancing technologies; and

(2) facilitate and support ongoing public and private sector engagement to inform the development and dissemination of voluntary, consensus-based technical standards, guidelines, methodologies, procedures, and processes to cost-effectively increase the integration of privacy enhancing technologies in data collection, sharing, and analytics performed by the public and private sectors.

SEC. 6. REPORT ON PRIVACY ENHANCING TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH.

Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, acting through the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Program, shall, in coordination with the Director of the National Science Foundation, the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and the heads of other Federal agencies, as appropriate, submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives, and the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, a report containing—

(1) the progress of research on privacy enhancing technologies;

(2) the progress of the development of voluntary resources described under section 5(b)(2); and

(3) any policy recommendations that could facilitate and improve communication and coordination between the private sector and relevant Federal agencies for the implementation and adoption of privacy enhancing technologies.

SEC. 7. PROTECTING PERSONAL IDENTIFYING INFORMATION.

Any personal identifying information collected or stored through the activities authorized in this Act shall be done in accordance with section 690 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations (relating to the protection of human subjects), or any successor regulation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from

Michigan (Ms. STEVENS) and the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 847, the bill now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 847, the Promoting Digital Privacy Technologies Act.

The 21st century has ushered in the era of hyper-internet utilization, the gig economy of nearly everything.

Americans are online. Practically any digital action that internet users take—from social media to shopping online to browsing news or using email—creates data that is stored by companies or organizations. More and more data about each of us is being generated faster and faster each day. In fact, 2.5 quintillion bytes of data are generated nearly every day. Ninety percent of the world's data was created in just the last 2 years alone.

Companies can use, share, or sell data they collect since most of the data economy is invisible—Americans are not able to see this constant flow of their information, but the more modern digital economy is fueled by personal data.

Unfortunately, there are few processes that can enable the productive use of personal data while also protecting the privacy and confidentiality of the people to whom that data is linked.

A 2019 survey by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration found that 73 percent of U.S. households have significant concerns about online privacy and security risks. I hear it from my own constituents all throughout Oakland County, Michigan.

There are tremendous opportunities to capture the benefits of data, including for safer roads, improved public health, and better educational outcomes. However, in any use of personal data, we have the ability and the necessity to ensure privacy and confidentiality. Form and function, my friends. One key way to achieve that is through the development of the privacy-enhancing technologies, or PETs.

PETs are a broad range of technologies that allow organizations to collect, share, and use data while mitigating the privacy risks that arise from those activities. The goal is to make these systems that use personal information private by default, opening up those data to a wide range of researchers who would otherwise not have access.

These technologies have the potential to enable broader use of Federal data sets, as privacy risks are often the greatest barrier to open government data efforts. We recognize the untapped potential and opportunity for the United States of America to lead here. The technology itself for PETs is still immature and not necessarily ready for widespread use.

My bill, H.R. 847, the Promoting Digital Privacy Technologies Act, supports research, workforce development, standard setting, and government coordination for PETs.

H.R. 847 directs the National Science Foundation to conduct fundamental privacy research that can help improve these technologies, assess their limitations, and broaden their applicability. This bill also directs the National Science Foundation to support workforce development activities in order to help address the growing shortage of privacy professionals across the United States of America.

H.R. 847 also supports activities at the National Institute of Standards and Technology to facilitate the development of standards and best practices for integration of PETs in the public and private sectors. This is the best of government in action, my friends.

Finally, H.R. 847 directs the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy to coordinate Federal activities to accelerate the development of PETs across government.

Congress has been debating different proposals for privacy legislation, as we know, for many, many years. I remain hopeful and optimistic that we will get something done. In the meantime, the Promoting Digital Privacy Technologies Act will help ensure that we have the necessary tools to fully implement privacy legislation without stifling innovation. It is high time that we research ways in which privacy-enhancing technologies can be utilized to protect Americans' most sensitive and personal data.

□ 1430

I also thank my colleagues—this has been a bipartisan effort—Congressman ANTHONY GONZALEZ, as well as Senator CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO and Senator DEB FISCHER, for working with me to develop this legislation last year. I also thank our stakeholders whose feedback helped strengthen this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 847, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 847, the Promoting Digital Privacy Technologies Act. This legislation supports research activities to advance innovative technologies to safeguard individuals' privacy.

As Americans have moved more and more of their lives online, especially during the pandemic, it has also resulted in more digital consumer data

and personal information being generated than ever before.

This personal information has long been a target for cybercriminals, and it has only worsened over the pandemic. According to the Federal Trade Commission, identify theft increased by almost 3,000 percent over the past year. This problem is exacerbated by the failure of some companies to properly safeguard consumer data.

This data is a valuable asset. In 2017 "The Economist" claimed data is now the world's most valuable resource. When safely utilized, it can do a great deal to spur our economy and support innovations like artificial intelligence and machine learning. Our task is to ensure this resource doesn't fall into the hands of bad actors, putting Americans' private information at risk.

Privacy Enhancing Technologies, PETs, may be part of the solution. PETs utilize cryptography and statistics to minimize the amount of personally identifiable information while ensuring the data sets are still usable. However, more research is needed to understand PETs' applicability and to encourage further development and adoption.

This bill requires the National Science Foundation to support fundamental research into PETs, the mathematics that is the foundation of PETs, and additional technologies that promote data minimization principles. The legislation also directs NIST to work with stakeholders to develop voluntary consensus standards for incorporating these technologies into Federal and commercial applications.

I thank Chairwoman STEVENS and Representative GONZALEZ for leading this very important legislation. I encourage my colleagues to support this bill.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, while the data revolution offers an opportunity to solve many of the world's grand challenges, we must also ensure these innovations don't put Americans' private information at risk. By supporting further research on privacy-enhancing technologies through this legislation, we are taking important steps to strengthen consumer privacy while enabling the use of consumer data.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to vote "yes" on this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I join my colleague in encouraging Members of this legislative body to support H.R. 847. I recognize that privacy-enhancing technologies are an innovation opportunity for the United States of America. The role that the National Institute of Standards and Technology will play with this legislation will convene industry stakeholders and nonprofit groups to a standard set, which is certainly welcome by many, and will also ensure us the ability to continue to succeed and compete in years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 847, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2021

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5324) to provide guidance for and investment in the upgrade and modernization of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Weather Radio All Hazards network, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5324

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "NOAA Weather Radio Modernization Act of 2021" or "NWR Modernization Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

(a) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term "Administrator" means the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere and Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(b) NOAA WEATHER RADIO.—The term "NOAA Weather Radio" means the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Weather Radio All Hazards network.

SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The NOAA Weather Radio is a nationwide network of transmitters that are critical to protecting life and property by broadcasting weather and other hazard alerts.

(2) NOAA Weather Radio broadcasts currently reach 95 percent of the United States population.

(3) NOAA Weather Radio broadcasts originate from all National Weather Service Offices, but are only available via a receiver located in sufficient proximity to a radio transmitting tower.

(4) There are limited options to obtain NOAA Weather Radio broadcasts via the Internet or mobile device application, which are provided by volunteer mechanisms obtaining the audio feed in an ad hoc manner.

(5) NOAA Weather Radio should provide equal access and availability to unimpeded broadcasts of weather and non-weather hazards to every person located within the United States, its territories, and tribal lands.

SEC. 4. UPGRADING EXISTING SYSTEMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall, to the maximum extent practicable, expand coverage of the NOAA Weather Radio and ensure its reliability. In doing so, the Administrator shall—

(1) maintain support for existing systems serving areas not covered by or having poor quality cellular service;

(2) ensure consistent maintenance and operations monitoring, with timely repairs to broadcast transmitter site equipment and antennas; and

(3) enhance the ability to amplify Non-Weather Emergency Messages via NOAA Weather Radio as necessary.

(b) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$20,000,000 to remain available until expended.

(c) **EXPANDING ACCESS.**—As part of the activities in this section, the Administrator shall acquire additional transmitters as required to expand coverage to rural and underserved communities, national parks, and recreation areas.

SEC. 5. MODERNIZATION INITIATIVE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In parallel to the activities under section 4, the Administrator shall, to the maximum extent practicable, enhance NOAA Weather Radio to ensure its capabilities and coverage remain valuable to the public. In carrying out these activities, the Administrator shall—

(1) upgrade the telecommunications infrastructure to accelerate the transition of broadcasts to Internet Protocol-based communications over non-copper media;

(2) accelerate software upgrades to the Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System, or the relevant system successors, in order to implement partial county notifications and alerts;

(3) consult with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, to enhance accessibility and usability of NOAA Weather Radio data and feeds;

(4) develop options, including, but not limited to, satellite backup capability and commercial provider partnerships for NOAA Weather Radio continuity in the event of Weather Forecast Office outages;

(5) research and develop alternative options, including, but not limited to, microwave capabilities, to transmit NOAA Weather Radio signals to transmitters that are remote or do not have IP capability; and

(6) transition critical applications to the Integrated Dissemination Program, or the relevant program successors.

(b) **PRIORITY.**—In carrying out the objectives described in subsection (a), the Administrator shall prioritize practices, capabilities, and technologies recommended by the assessment in subsection (c), to maximize accessibility, particularly in remote and underserved areas of the country.

(c) **ASSESSMENT FOR MANAGEMENT AND DISTRIBUTION.**—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall complete an assessment of access to NOAA Weather Radio. In conducting such an assessment, the Administrator shall take into consideration and provide recommendations on—

(1) the need for continuous, adequate, and operational real-time broadcasts of the NOAA Weather Radio in both urban and rural areas;

(2) solicited inputs from relevant stakeholders on the compatibility of NOAA Weather Radio data for third party platforms that provide online services, such as websites and mobile device applications, or deliver NOAA Weather Radio access;

(3) existing or new management systems, which promote consistent, efficient, and compatible access to NOAA Weather Radio;

(4) the ability of NOAA to aggregate real time broadcast feeds at one or more central locations;

(5) effective interagency coordination;

(6) the potential effects of an electromagnetic pulse or geomagnetic disturbance on NOAA Weather Radio; and

(7) any other function the Administrator deems necessary.

(d) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$40,000,000 to remain available until expended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS) and the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 5324, the bill now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I voice my support for this bipartisan legislation led by Ranking Member BICE and Chairwoman SHERRILL of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee's Environment Subcommittee. The NWR Modernization Act of 2021 will direct NOAA to undertake various updates to the NOAA Weather Radio. NOAA Weather Radio serves as a consistent and reliable source of weather forecasts, warnings, and watches from the National Weather Service to communities across America—something that is all too palpable to Americans today given the rise of extreme weather incidents.

Because of its broad reach and continuous coverage, NOAA Weather Radio also provides information related to natural disasters and other hazardous, nonweather events. In order to ensure that NOAA Weather Radio can continue to provide reliable, life-saving information, it is vital to ensure the system is upgraded to reflect the modern era. This bill requires NOAA to require more transmitters and update vital software and telecommunications infrastructure to support operation of NOAA Weather Radio and enhance its transmission of nonweather emergency messages. These updates should help to expand NOAA Weather Radio coverage to ensure all communities, especially underserved rural communities, receive these critical alerts.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will provide benefits to many across this incredible country. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting its passage, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5324, the NOAA Weather Radio Modernization Act, is dedicated to supporting, upgrading, and modernizing one of the best alert systems we have for extreme weather and other dangerous events.

The NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards system, known as NWR, is a highly successful, nationwide network of stations that broadcasts natural, environmental, and safety alerts to the public through radio broadcast frequencies.

Whether it is an earthquake, tornado, chemical release, oil spill, or

AMBER Alert, the NWR broadcasts 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to 95 percent of the U.S. population. It is life-saving and informative to everyone, no matter their location. Simply put, NWR is the single source for comprehensive weather and emergency information.

Many of my constituents in Oklahoma heard alerts through their National Weather Radio receiver last week when severe weather and tornadoes struck Seminole County in the late evening. Thankfully, there have been no reported casualties, and that is due in large part to citizens heeding the warnings of the NWR.

The NWR is consistent, as it operates even when the power goes out and cell service is down. It is also trusted because of its accuracy and long track record of saving lives. But as with all technology, it needs to be upgraded and modernized to remain just as effective in the future as well as ensure current outages are short and infrequent.

It was almost three decades ago, in the late 1990s, that the NWR network received its last upgrade. Since that time, operations and maintenance costs related to transmitters and antennas have increased. It should be obvious that technology has greatly advanced, as the very first iPhone wasn't available when these upgrades took place.

As the world becomes more digitized, we must ensure that older systems like this that protect lives and property don't get lost in the shuffle. That is why I introduced this legislation. H.R. 5324 authorizes upgrades to the existing system through timely repairs and ensures that the reliable infrastructure in place is not abandoned. This will help outages become less common.

Mr. Speaker, to give you an idea of this need, right before coming down here, I checked the NWR's website to see that 19 transmitters are currently out of service, and nine are experiencing degraded signal. That means 28 areas and surrounding communities are at risk of severe events with minimal warning.

This legislation also establishes a modernization initiative for broadcasts to transmit to IP-based communications and develop options for backup capabilities and enhanced signal transmission. This paves the way for future development and provides failsafe options, so NWR is never down for an extended period of time.

Last but not least, H.R. 5324 requires NOAA to conduct an assessment of NWR access. This will ensure that the modernization efforts are effective and people across the country have easy, reliable access in a manner that is in line with modern technology.

The benefits of the National Weather Radio right now are numerous. The signal can easily reach and educate vulnerable communities. It can cover both land and marine warnings. And when a disaster is over, NWR can issue an all-

clear for a community that might be battered, but whose people are safe. Therefore, we should ensure its continued use by supporting its reliability and efforts to bring the system into the 21st century. I am proud to have introduced this legislation that does exactly that and will protect the lives of Oklahomans, as well as communities across the Nation.

I thank the Environment Subcommittee Chairwoman SHERRILL for leading this bill with me and for her efforts to work across the aisle for its passage. I also thank Representatives KILMER, LATURNER, BONAMICI, and ELLZEY for cosponsoring it.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I will take a moment to reflect. The Congresswoman from Oklahoma mentioned something that I believe is important to reiterate, which is that the technology adoptions occurred before the iPhone. Last June, in Oakland County, Michigan, the city of Farmington and Farmington Hills experienced an extreme weather event otherwise known as a supercell. This is rapid winds at a high level, multiple—hundreds of feet, sometimes up in the air, ripping large trees from their roots. It was very destructive. There was no warning. It terrified residents of my district.

We also reflect that in Mason City, Iowa, just last month, there was a major tornado that blew through, again, without warning. So this is very real and palpable to the American people.

I again recognize the leadership of the Congresswoman from New Jersey (Ms. SHERRILL), who is the subcommittee chair of the Environment Subcommittee, for her leadership, along with the Congresswoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE) for bringing us this very critical bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS), who is the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and dean of the Oklahoma delegation.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Oklahoma for yielding and for introducing this legislation.

H.R. 5324, the NOAA Weather Radio Modernization Act of 2021, is a straightforward, lifesaving bill introduced by my esteemed colleague from Oklahoma, Representative STEPHANIE BICE, who is the ranking member of the Environment Subcommittee.

Last week, nearly the entire State of Oklahoma experienced an outbreak in severe weather and a number of confirmed tornadoes. That is not uncommon for this time of year, and our citizens were well prepared.

While there was significant damage and widespread power outages, there

have been no confirmed deaths at this point. That is because of the lifesaving efforts of NOAA, the National Weather Service, and warning capabilities like the NOAA Weather Radio, also known as NWR.

Day or night, power or no power, in a rural area or in the heart of the city, an NWR device loudly alerts you and your family to severe weather nearby. Most Oklahomans have grown up listening to these announcements, and we know to act when we hear them. That saves lives. But since NWR was designated as the sole government provider of direct warnings to private homes in 1975, the system has gone through few upgrades other than broadly expanding access across the country.

The NWR's aging infrastructure has led to increased maintenance costs and more frequent outages. The copper wiring that connects broadcast transmitters to Weather Service stations has become obsolete and expensive. More powerful storms require backup options and stronger signals in case of extensive damage to mission critical facilities.

The NWR Modernization Act addresses these challenges and gives NOAA the authority and resources to ensure the NWR is as useful in the 21st century as it has been for the last four decades. This legislation continues to expand access to NWR, but does so while ensuring the system does not become obsolete with out-of-date technology.

□ 1445

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the leadership of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology's Environment Subcommittee, Ranking Member BICE and Chairwoman SHERRILL, for leading on this critical issue, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

I would simply note that we pass lots of pieces of legislation in this body every session. But every so often, we address a piece of legislation that makes a real difference in the lives of people, a piece of legislation that deserves to move as swiftly as possible through the process to enable its implementation.

Mr. Speaker, again, I thank all of my colleagues, and I urge a yes vote.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, the NWR Modernization Act of 2021 will ensure the continued safety of all Americans when experiencing severe weather and other emergency events. We have seen examples as recent as the past month of the NOAA Weather Radio saving lives in Oklahoma, Iowa, and Colorado.

Although the National Weather Radio coverage is currently available to 95 percent of the U.S. population, I see no reason why we shouldn't strive for 100 percent. Every citizen, no matter how remote or isolated their location, deserves equal access to this lifesaving service.

Additionally, because we have seen just how effective NWR is, we need to

support its modernization and continued use for decades to come. Many services across different industries have used technology to adapt to a more modern age, and our country's emergency alert system should be no different. This bill allows NOAA to achieve both of those goals.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, NOAA Weather Radio is absolutely essential. We have a bill to modernize it. The American people need it now.

H.R. 5324, the NWR Modernization Act of 2021, has my full support. I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5324, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

SOUTH FLORIDA CLEAN COASTAL WATERS ACT OF 2021

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 66) to require the Inter-Agency Task Force on Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia to develop a plan for reducing, mitigating, and controlling harmful algal blooms and hypoxia in South Florida, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 66

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “South Florida Clean Coastal Waters Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. SOUTH FLORIDA HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOMS AND HYPOXIA ASSESSMENT AND ACTION PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-383; 33 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating sections 605 through 609 as sections 606 through 610, respectively; and

(2) by inserting after section 604 the following:

“SEC. 605. SOUTH FLORIDA HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOMS AND HYPOXIA.

“(a) SOUTH FLORIDA.—In this section, the term ‘South Florida’ means—

“(1) all lands and waters within the administrative boundaries of the South Florida Water Management District;

“(2) regional coastal waters, including Biscayne Bay, the Caloosahatchee Estuary,

Florida Bay, Indian River Lagoon, and St. Lucie River Estuary; and

“(3) the Florida Reef Tract.

“(b) INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT.—

“(1) INTERIM INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 540 days after the date of enactment of the South Florida Clean Coastal Waters Act of 2021, the Task Force, in accordance with the authority under section 603, shall complete and submit to Congress and the President an interim integrated assessment.

“(2) FINALIZED INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of the South Florida Clean Coastal Waters Act of 2021, the Task Force shall finalize, and submit to Congress and the President, the interim integrated assessment required by paragraph (1).

“(3) CONTENTS OF INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT.—The integrated assessment required by paragraphs (1) and (2) shall examine the causes, consequences, and potential approaches to reduce harmful algal blooms and hypoxia in South Florida, and the status of, and gaps within, current harmful algal bloom and hypoxia research, monitoring, management, prevention, response, and control activities that directly affect the region by—

“(A) Federal agencies;

“(B) State agencies;

“(C) regional research consortia;

“(D) academia;

“(E) private industry;

“(F) nongovernmental organizations; and

“(G) Indian tribes (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304)).

“(c) ACTION PLAN.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years and 180 days after the date of the enactment of the South Florida Clean Coastal Waters Act of 2021, the Task Force shall develop and submit to Congress a plan, based on the integrated assessment under subsection (b), for reducing, mitigating, and controlling harmful algal blooms and hypoxia in South Florida.

“(2) CONTENTS.—The plan submitted under paragraph (1) shall—

“(A) address the monitoring needs identified in the integrated assessment under subsection (b);

“(B) develop a timeline and budgetary requirements for deployment of future assets;

“(C) identify requirements for the development and verification of South Florida harmful algal bloom and hypoxia models, including—

“(i) all assumptions built into the models; and

“(ii) data quality methods used to ensure the best available data are utilized; and

“(D) propose a plan to implement a remote monitoring network and early warning system for alerting local communities in the region to harmful algal bloom risks that may impact human health.

“(3) REQUIREMENTS.—In developing the action plan, the Task Force shall—

“(A) consult with the State of Florida, and affected local and tribal governments;

“(B) consult with representatives from regional academic, agricultural, industry, and other stakeholder groups;

“(C) ensure that the plan complements and does not duplicate activities conducted by other Federal or State agencies, including the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force;

“(D) identify critical research for reducing, mitigating, and controlling harmful algal bloom events and their effects;

“(E) evaluate cost-effective, incentive-based partnership approaches;

“(F) ensure that the plan is technically sound and cost-effective;

“(G) utilize existing research, assessments, reports, and program activities;

“(H) publish a summary of the proposed plan in the Federal Register at least 180 days prior to submitting the completed plan to Congress; and

“(I) after submitting the completed plan to Congress, provide biennial progress reports on the activities toward achieving the objectives of the plan.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT AND CORRECTION.—The table of contents in section 2 of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-383) is amended by striking the items relating to title VI and inserting the following new items:

“TITLE VI—HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOMS AND HYPOXIA

“Sec. 601. Short title.

“Sec. 602. Findings.

“Sec. 603. Assessments.

“Sec. 603A. National Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Program.

“Sec. 603B. Comprehensive research plan and action strategy.

“Sec. 604. Northern Gulf of Mexico hypoxia.

“Sec. 605. South Florida harmful algal blooms and hypoxia.

“Sec. 606. Great Lakes hypoxia and harmful algal blooms.

“Sec. 607. Protection of States’ rights.

“Sec. 608. Effect on other Federal authority.

“Sec. 609. Definitions.

“Sec. 610. Authorization of appropriations.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS) and the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 66, the bill now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 66, the South Florida Clean Coastal Waters Act of 2021.

The South Florida region suffers from blooms of harmful algae in both its fresh and marine bodies of water. The impacts of marine red tide and freshwater blue-green algae in this region are felt in marine life, across the local economy, and on public health.

When these algae blooms die and sink to the bottom of water bodies, they can cause hypoxia or low oxygen events, which further impact marine and freshwater ecosystems.

This bill authorizes a scientific assessment and action plan to address the negative impacts of harmful algal blooms, HABs, and hypoxia in South Florida.

We know that many Michiganders enjoy the splendors of South Florida in the winter season. We have had this reported from colleagues from Florida. We are supporting this bill because this work can serve as a template for other communities suffering from HABs and

hypoxia and help address these disruptive events.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES,
Washington, DC, April 29, 2022.

Hon. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON,

Chair, Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR JOHNSON: In recognition of the goal of expediting consideration of S.66, the “South Florida Clean Coastal Waters Act of 2021,” the Committee on Natural Resources agrees to waive formal consideration of the bill as to provisions that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Natural Resources.

The Committee on Natural Resources takes this action with the mutual understanding that, in doing so, we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within our jurisdiction. Our Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation.

I also ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

RAÚL M. GRIJALVA,
Chair, House Natural Resources Committee.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 29, 2022.

Chairman RAÚL M. GRIJALVA,
Committee on Natural Resources, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GRIJALVA, I am writing to you concerning S. 66, the “South Florida Clean Coastal Waters Act of 2021,” which was passed by the Senate on March 8, 2022.

I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this bill. I recognize that the bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Natural Resources. I acknowledge that your committee will waive further consideration of S. 66 and that this action is not a waiver of future jurisdictional claims by the Committee on Natural Resources over this subject matter.

I will make sure to include our exchange of letters in the Congressional Record and will support the appointment of the Committee on Natural Resource conferees during any House-Senate conference. Thank you for your cooperation on this legislation.

Sincerely,

EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON,
Chairwoman.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, we are now considering a Senate bill, S. 66, the South Florida Clean Coastal Waters Act of 2021. I support this bill, and I would like to note that I especially appreciate that we are going through the normal legislative process here.

Last Congress, the House passed H.R. 335, a bill introduced by Representative MAST, to address harmful algal blooms, HABs, in South Florida. This Congress, Representative MAST reintroduced the

same language as H.R. 565 with Science, Space, and Technology Committee cosponsors Representatives POSEY, WALTZ, and GIMENEZ.

H.R. 335, H.R. 565, and the bill we are considering now, S. 66, are all one and the same. It is simple language that is critically important to my colleagues in Florida and their communities, which are dependent on clean, healthy waters.

The legislation requires the Inter-Agency Task Force on Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia to produce an assessment of the causes, consequences, and potential mitigation options to reduce HABs and hypoxia in South Florida.

The legislation also calls for the task force to assess our current work and identify gaps in research, monitoring, and management efforts. The task force will also develop an action plan for reducing, mitigating, and controlling HABs and hypoxia.

This will build on the great work to reduce those in other parts of the country; namely, the Great Lakes region and the northern Gulf of Mexico.

It is solid legislation, and I look forward to seeing its results in Florida.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, for those watching at home, a friendly reminder that S. 66 passed the House last session of Congress, the 116th Congress. We are now in the 117th Congress. We will pass this bill again. That is our intention, to send it over to the Senate yet again to get it passed and signed into law.

As a friendly reminder, the House Science, Space, and Technology Committee oversees and has jurisdiction over the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Act, which is why we are passing it through not only our committee but, obviously, here on the House floor.

Madam Speaker, yet again, I join my colleagues in urging the passage of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, the South Florida Clean Coastal Waters Act will help Floridians enjoy clean, safe, and healthy waters. That helps families and our economy.

We have already seen how efforts like this can succeed in reducing harmful algal blooms in other parts of the country. This legislation will ensure southern Florida enjoys the same success.

This is a great example of solid policymaking through regular order, and I appreciate all the work that went into it. I thank Senators RUBIO and SCOTT for their work on the bill across the Hill; Representative MAST for his willingness to collaborate with our Senate colleagues; and Representatives POSEY, WALTZ, and GIMENEZ for leading this effort for the Science, Space, and Technology Committee.

I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I note that, with this bill, the task force to develop an action plan based on an integrated assessment that details methods for reducing, mitigating, and controlling HABs and hypoxia in South Florida is obviously essential.

This is an interagency effort involving the State, local and Tribal governments, as well as non-Federal stakeholder groups. I urge the passage of S. 66.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 66, the South Florida Clean Coastal Waters Act of 2021.

South Florida suffers from blooms of harmful algae in both its marine and freshwater systems that have led to worsening ecologic and economic impacts. This region is impacted by toxic red tide and massive freshwater blue-green algae blooms which can choke waterways and coastlines. Red tide and other types of HABs also pose health risks to humans from direct exposure and from eating infected seafood. When these algae die and sink to the bottom of water bodies and decay, it creates low oxygen conditions known as hypoxia.

This bill is largely similar to what we passed out of the House last Congress on a bipartisan basis. It would authorize a scientific assessment and action plan to help address the problem of HABs and hypoxia in South Florida. This assessment and action plan will help identify research gaps, and detail methods for mitigating and controlling HABs and hypoxia in South Florida.

This bill takes an important step in helping address the HABs and hypoxia issue in South Florida, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. GARCIA of Texas). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 66.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

EMPOWERING THE U.S. FIRE ADMINISTRATION ACT

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7077) to require the United States Fire Administration to conduct on-site investigations of major fires, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7077

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ‘‘Empowering the U.S. Fire Administration Act’’.

SEC. 2. FIRE INVESTIGATIONS.

The Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘SEC. 38. INVESTIGATION AUTHORITIES.

‘‘(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any major fire, the Administrator may send incident investigators, which may include safety specialists, fire protection engineers, codes and standards experts, researchers, and fire training specialists, to the site of the fire to conduct an investigation as described in subsection (b).

‘‘(b) INVESTIGATION REQUIRED.—A fire investigation conducted under this section—

‘‘(1) shall be conducted in coordination and cooperation with appropriate Federal, State, and local authorities, including Federal agencies that are authorized to investigate a major fire or an incident of which the major fire is a part; and

‘‘(2) shall examine the determined cause and origin of the fire and assess broader systematic matters to include use of codes and standards, demographics, structural characteristics, smoke and fire dynamics (movement) during the event, and costs of associated injuries and deaths.

‘‘(c) REPORT.—Upon concluding any fire investigation under this section, the Administrator shall issue a public report to local, State, and Federal authorities on the findings of such investigation, or collaborate with another investigating Federal agency on that agency’s report, including recommendations on—

‘‘(1) any other buildings with similar characteristics that may bear similar fire risks;

‘‘(2) improving tactical response to similar fires;

‘‘(3) improving civilian safety practices;

‘‘(4) assessing the costs and benefits to the community of adding fire safety features; and

‘‘(5) how to mitigate the causes of such fire.

‘‘(d) DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY.—In addition to investigations conducted pursuant to subsection (a), the Administrator may send fire investigators to conduct investigations at the site of any fire with unusual or remarkable context that results in losses less severe than those occurring as a result of a major fire, in coordination with appropriate Federal, State, and local authorities, including Federal agencies that are authorized to investigate a major fire or an incident of which the major fire is a part.

‘‘(e) MAJOR FIRE DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘major fire’ shall have the meaning given such term under regulations to be issued by the Administrator.’’.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS) and the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 7077, the bill now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7077, the Empowering the U.S. Fire Administration Act.

Although fire loss has improved significantly over the past 25 years, the fire problem in the United States of America remains serious and is deserving of our attention and our legislative action.

The United States still has one of the highest fire death rates in the industrialized world. It is clear we have work to do to prevent these fires and, unfortunately, their deadly consequences.

According to FEMA, between 2017 and 2019, residential building fires caused an estimated 2,770 deaths, 11,650 injuries, and \$8.1 billion in property loss.

In Michigan—and this is deeply personal to those of us in Oakland County—we have recently experienced a significant rise in fire-related deaths during 2022, just this year alone. According to the Bureau of Fire Services, fire-related deaths across Michigan increased by 144 percent. Fires themselves are on the rise in the first month of 2022 alone compared to 2021.

Unfortunately, it was reported that these increased fires in Michigan were all preventable, Madam Speaker, and that is why I am proud to be joining my incredible colleague from New York, Congressman TORRES, today in supporting his legislation.

The Empowering the U.S. Fire Administration Act is part of a Federal legislative package aimed at solving the underlying issues that cause deadly fires.

H.R. 7077 is led by my friend and colleague, Congressman RITCHIE TORRES. On January 9 of this year, a major fire occurred at the Twin Parks North West apartment building in Representative TORRES' district in which 17 people, including 8 children, tragically lost their lives.

Following that, we experienced a less deadly fire, although monumental, at Oakland Hills in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, in which the second-largest wood frame structure caught on fire and nearly all collapsed.

A key objective of the U.S. Fire Administration is to significantly reduce the Nation's loss of life from fire while also achieving a reduction in property loss and nonfatal injury due to fire.

This bill authorizes the U.S. Fire Administration to conduct onsite investigations of major fires by authorizing the USFA to send incident investigators to the site of a major fire.

This bill will more fully leverage the unique expertise of the USFA to contribute to what we can learn from these fires to continue to strengthen prevention going forward.

□ 1500

These catastrophes deserve Federal support. They hamper our local fire departments. Our local residents deserve answers.

I mentioned the tragedy in my own region in February that the Oakland

Hills Country Club, a fixture that has been in our community for generations, experienced. The 99-year-old clubhouse is one of the oldest, all-wooden structures in Michigan and it was where I worked as a hostess following my graduation from high school at Birmingham Seaholm. I was saving up money for college. Thankfully, no one was injured, but the Oakland County Sheriff recently forecasted that the total fire investigation could take up to a full year to complete.

We must learn from these fires to inform efforts to prevent major fires from occurring in the future, and the USFA is an important component of these efforts. The agency is limited in its ability to learn from these fires, as it currently lacks the authority to conduct on-site investigations. This is what this bill will achieve.

It will unlock the expertise of Federal fire safety specialists and engineers to coordinate and cooperate with local firefighter investigators after a major fire incident in their community.

It authorizes the USFA to send their own experts to the site of a major fire to conduct an on-site investigation in coordination and cooperation with appropriate Federal, State, and local authorities. In doing so, this bill more fully utilizes the agency's extensive expertise to help learn from major fires and to help inform prevention efforts in the future.

Additionally, this bill requires USFA to issue a public report on the findings of the investigation to local, State, and Federal authorities. This report would include recommendations on how to mitigate the causes of the investigated fire, as well as buildings with similar characteristics that may bear similar fire risks.

The sharing of national best practices is how we succeed as the United States of America. If other Federal agencies, for example, NIST, are also investigating the fire, the bill would encourage the agency to collaborate on a comprehensive report and inter-agency effort. In fact, collaboration with local, State, and other Federal authorities is a central theme of this entire bill. We are just ensuring that USFA also has the specific authorities it needs to carry out its mission.

I thank my colleague, Congressman RITCHIE TORRES, a freshman in this body, for his fantastic leadership on this bill. I also recognize my Science Committee colleagues, Congressman PETER MEIJER from west Michigan and Congressman ANTHONY GONZALEZ from the State of Ohio.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join us in passing this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7077, the Empowering the U.S. Fire Administration Act. This bipartisan legislation would help us better

investigate and prevent deadly fires by giving the U.S. Fire Administration the authority to collaborate with local fire departments. With this authority, they can send safety specialists, fire protection engineers, codes and standards experts, researchers, and fire training specialists to assist with on-site investigations of major fires.

The U.S. Fire Administration is housed within FEMA, and it helps enhance our ability to prevent and respond to fires through research and education.

It has valuable and lifesaving resources in preventing, responding to, and investigating fires. This bill would ensure that State and local governments can access their expertise and, hopefully, prevent major fires in the future.

The bill directs U.S. Fire Administration incident investigators to examine the causes and origins of fires. Their expertise will help local officials assess factors that contributed to the loss of property and life, including the use of codes and standards, demographics, structural characteristics, smoke and fire dynamics, and related costs.

Additionally, the bill requires the U.S. Fire Administration to issue a report in coordination with Federal, State, and local authorities on their findings and to provide recommendations on how to prevent similar fires from occurring in the future.

I thank Representative TORRES for introducing this bill after New York's deadliest fire in over three decades claimed the lives of 17 residents, including 8 children.

Representative TORRES recognizes that it is critical that we empower the U.S. Fire Administration to partner with local fire departments to help determine the root cause of these tragic and horrific fires to make sure they never happen again.

The bill incorporates stakeholder and agency feedback and is endorsed by the Fire Department of New York, the International Association of Fire Chiefs, International Association of Fire Fighters, the National Association of State Fire Marshals, and the National Fire Protection Association.

It is smart and practical policy to make the best possible use of our resources to protect American lives. In addition to Representative TORRES, I thank the original cosponsors from our committee: Representatives STEVENS, MEIJER, and GONZALEZ.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. TORRES).

Mr. TORRES of New York. Madam Speaker, I am here to speak about H.R. 7077, which stems from the tragedy of Twin Parks North West, the scene of New York's deadliest fire in more than three decades, one that left the South Bronx with a death count of 17, including 8 children, one as young as 2 years of age.

The legislation would empower the United States Fire Administration to investigate the deadliest fires, in partnership with State and local governments. Not all local jurisdictions have the capacity to investigate the causes of complex fires on their own. The Federal Government, tapping into the technical expertise of the USFA, can and should aid fire investigations in the aim of ascertaining the truth about what exactly happened and why.

We must investigate the deadliest fires so that every lesson is learned and so that no life is ever lost in vain.

The objective here is to enable the USFA to share lessons learned with governments at all levels in the hopes of transforming those lessons into policies and practices that prevent fires and save lives.

Every time a fire breaks out and a life is lost, we should be reminded of a simple injunction: Those who fail to learn from history are doomed to repeat it. Let us enable the USFA to learn from the deadliest fires so that we as a Nation never repeat them.

I am enormously grateful for the partnership of Congress Member HALEY STEVENS; without whose support the bill would never have been brought to the floor. I am also enormously grateful for the bipartisan cooperation of Congress Members BICE, MEIJER, and GONZALEZ.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD letters supporting my legislation from the FDNY, International Association of Fire Chiefs, National Association of State Fire Marshals, and the International Association of Fire Fighters.

FDNY,

Brooklyn, NY, May 9, 2022.

Hon. RITCHIE TORRES,
Congressman,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN TORRES: I am pleased to write in support of H.R. 7077. This bill authorizes the U.S. Fire Administration to conduct on-site investigations of major fires and other fires under other specified circumstances.

This bill would help to prevent future fires and deadly tragedies by empowering the U.S. Fire Administration to launch investigations, which assess a range of broad systematic matters that contribute to fire incidents. The most recent fire at Twin Parks was a tragic reminder that a serious fire can happen at any time, particularly in vulnerable communities. Through investigations and education, we can prevent future tragedies, and this bill will assist in doing just that.

I look forward to partnering with your office on this bill and other critical legislation that furthers New York City.

Sincerely,

LAURA KAVANAGH,
Acting Fire Commissioner,
Fire Department of the City of New York.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF FIRE CHIEFS,
Chantilly, VA, March 4, 2022.

Hon. RITCHIE TORRES,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE TORRES: On behalf of the nearly 12,000 members of the Inter-

national Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC), I endorse the Empowering the U.S. Fire Administration Act. This legislation will allow the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) to examine the cause of major fires and share lessons learned with local governments to prevent future tragedies. The IAFC asks Congress to pass this legislation.

Deaths and property loss from fire remain a national tragedy. The National Fire Protection Association reports that, in 2020, local fire departments responded to more than 1.3 million fires. These resulted in 3,500 civilian fire deaths, 15,200 injuries and more than \$22 billion in property loss. Despite efforts to reduce the threat of fire, the United States still has one of the worst fire problems in the industrialized world.

The USFA can play a significant role in reducing fire deaths and property loss. It has programs to promote fire prevention and to train local fire departments to develop effective fire prevention programs. The Empowering the U.S. Fire Administration Act can add a valuable tool to USFA's programs by allowing USFA to examine the cause and origin of major fires and report on them. Specifically, the bill would allow USFA to coordinate with the appropriate federal, state, and local authorities, which are authorized to investigate major fires. The USFA investigators would examine the determined cause and origin of the fire and assess broader systematic matters, including the use of codes and standards, demographics, structural characteristics, smoke and fire dynamics during the fire, and the costs of associated injuries and deaths. Then the USFA would release a report on this fire with recommendations about fire prevention in similar buildings; how to improve the tactical response to similar fires; and how to protect civilian life and property. In addition, USFA could include this information in its educational curricula at the National Fire Academy to ensure that important lessons learned from major fires are distributed throughout the national fire and emergency service.

I thank you again for introducing this important legislation. The nation must work harder to reduce the loss of life and property through tragic fires. Your bill will empower the USFA to examine the causes of major fires and educate the nation on how to prevent future tragedies. We look forward to collaborating with you to pass this bill.

Sincerely,

FIRE CHIEF KENNETH W. STUEBING,
BHSc, CCP(f),
President and Board Chair.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF STATE FIRE MARSHALS,
March 31, 2022.

Hon. RITCHIE TORRES,
Hon. HALEY STEVENS,
Hon. PETER MEIJER,
Hon. ANTHONY GONZALEZ,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVES TORRES, STEVENS, MEIJER, & GONZALEZ: The National Association of State Fire Marshals (NASFM) thanks you for your leadership introducing legislation to authorize the United States Fire Administration (USFA) to conduct on-site investigations of major fires and fires with unusual or remarkable context. NASFM strongly endorses H.R. 7077, the Empowering the U.S. Fire Administration Act.

NASFM membership comprises the most senior state fire officials in the United States. Our primary mission is to protect human life, property and the environment from fire and related hazards. As such, we are extremely supportive of your legislation to empower the USFA to help establish a

broader analysis of major fires and provide recommendations for enhanced risk reduction and fire prevention efforts.

This bipartisan legislation will increase fire investigation collaboration at the federal, state, and local levels by allowing the USFA to send safety specialists, fire protection engineers, codes and standards experts, researchers, and fire training specialists to the sites of major fires throughout the country. The bill also requires the USFA to issue a report in coordination with appropriate federal, state, and local authorities to determine the cause and origin of the fire with recommendations to implement, and enforcement of national safety codes and standards, to prevent similar fires in the future.

"The National Association of State Fire Marshals enthusiastically supports H.R. 7077, the Empowering the U.S. Fire Administration Act," said NASFM Executive Director Jim Narva, "By ensuring the inclusion of a more diverse risk reduction focus, the investigations authorized under this Act will help identify underlying issues and recommend actions to help prevent future tragedies, saving countless lives."

Thank you again for your leadership. We look forward to working with you to enact this important fire risk reduction and prevention legislation into law.

Sincerely,

JIM NARVA,
Executive Director.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
FIRE FIGHTERS
Washington, DC, April 1, 2022.

Hon. RITCHIE TORRES,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE TORRES: On behalf of the more than 327,000 professional fire fighters and emergency medical services (EMS) personnel of the International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF), thank you for introducing the Empowering the U.S. Fire Administration Act (H.R. 7077). The IAFF appreciates your work to enable the U.S. Fire Administrator to investigate fires and identify essential lessons learned that can save lives in the future.

Fires continue to be a significant threat across the nation. This past January alone, three fires led to the deaths of 3 fire fighters and 29 members of the public. When these major fires occur, there are always lessons that can prevent future deaths. Sadly, the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) lacks the formal authority to investigate fires and translate lessons learned into ways to enhance fire fighters' training and public education efforts. The IAFF is pleased to support your legislation as it empowers the USFA to identify important findings from each fire.

The IAFF also appreciates that H.R. 7077 places a high value on communicating the findings of fire investigations to the public. Far too often, findings from fire investigations are only partially released or done so in a manner that does not allow findings to be used for future educational purposes. The USFA has a strong track record of educating the fire service and developing valuable training. Authorizing the USFA to conduct these investigations is a meaningful way to ensure that these findings will be shared with the broader fire service and fully incorporated into future training and educational opportunities.

Thank you again for your leadership and work to support fire fighters across the nation. Congress must make every effort to support our fire fighters' safety and enable them to succeed in serving their communities. H.R. 7077 provides an important new

tool by empowering the USFA to serve the American fire service in a new capacity. The IAFF looks forward to working with you to secure the passage of H.R. 7077 as quickly as possible.

Sincerely,

EDWARD A. KELLY,
General President.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MEIJER), my freshman colleague.

Mr. MEIJER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7077, the Empowering the U.S. Fire Administration Act, which is an important piece of bipartisan legislation to support the U.S. Fire Administration.

I was honored to join my colleague we just heard from, Mr. RITCHIE TORRES, in introducing this bill, spurred from a terrible and heart-breaking tragedy in his district in New York.

That fire in the Bronx apartment building left us with many questions. Upon further examination, it became clear that there is currently a lack of coordination between the Federal U.S. Fire Administration and other State and local authorities. In fact, the U.S. Fire Administration does not have the authority to conduct on-site investigations of major fires. As a result, our State and local authorities are limited in their capabilities to investigate major fires.

The U.S. Fire Administration's expertise can and should be used to the fullest extent, in coordination with all existing authorities responsible for fire investigations.

That is why H.R. 7077 is so important. It simply addresses the existing coordination gap between Federal, State, and local authorities. It allows the U.S. Fire Administration to send investigators, including safety specialists, fire protection engineers, codes and standards experts, and fire training specialists to the site of a major fire so that these experts can then work on the ground with their State and local authorities to determine causes, examine building failures, provide answers to those affected by the fires, and establish lessons learned so similar tragedies can be prevented in the future.

The tragedy we saw in the Bronx was heartbreaking and should never have happened. We need answers, and we also need to ensure that something like this does not happen again. It is past time to allow the experts at all levels, Federal, State, and local, to coordinate and help us achieve this goal. This bill has received support from fire departments across the country, including my hometown of Grand Rapids, with our Grand Rapids Fire Department offering its support.

I thank my colleague, Mr. TORRES, without whom this wouldn't have happened, Ms. STEVENS, and Mr. GONZALEZ for their work on this bill, as well as my dear colleague, Mrs. BICE, for her work.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this piece of legislation.

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise again in support of H.R. 7077, the Empowering the U.S. Fire Administration Act.

As I previously mentioned, the USFA has valuable and lifesaving resources in preventing, responding to, and investigating fires. This bill would ensure that State and local governments have access to these resources and that the U.S. Fire Administration has the authority needed to conduct on-site investigations of major fires.

We cannot afford to let any more tragic and preventable fires like the one in Representative TORRES' district happen in the future.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this critical bill, H.R. 7077, a bill to empower the U.S. Fire Administration to act in regard to the event of fires for investigative purposes.

I also note that the Members who are supporting this bill not only share a time zone but also share a generation and share a vision for the future, a vision for the future of this country that utilizes the best of government and interagency effort, government acting cohesively together when needed, having the Federal Government come in and support local fire departments in the wake of catastrophic fires.

This is quite palpable, Madam Speaker. The urgency to pass the bill, H.R. 7077, could not be more palpable.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7077, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

PROVIDING RESEARCH AND ESTIMATES OF CHANGES IN PRECIPITATION ACT

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1437) to amend the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 to direct the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to provide comprehensive and regularly updated Federal precipitation information, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1437

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Providing Research and Estimates of Changes in Precipitation Act" or the "PRECIP Act".

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT TO THE WEATHER RESEARCH AND FORECASTING INNOVATION ACT OF 2017 RELATING TO IMPROVING FEDERAL PRECIPITATION INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (15 U.S.C. 8501 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"TITLE VI—IMPROVING FEDERAL PRECIPITATION INFORMATION

"SEC. 601. STUDY ON PRECIPITATION ESTIMATION.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the PRECIP Act, the Administrator, in consultation with other Federal agencies as appropriate, shall seek to enter an agreement with the National Academies—

"(1) to conduct a study on the state of practice and research needs for precipitation estimation, including probable maximum precipitation estimation; and

"(2) to submit, not later than 24 months after the date on which such agreement is finalized, to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and make publicly available on a website, a report on the results of the study under paragraph (1).

"(b) STUDY.—The report under subsection (a) shall include the following:

"(1) An examination of the current state of practice for precipitation estimation at scales appropriate for decisionmaker needs, and rationale for further evolution of this field.

"(2) An evaluation of best practices for precipitation estimation that are based on the best-available science, include assumptions of non-stationarity, and can be utilized by the user community.

"(3) A framework for—

"(A) the development of a National Guidance Document for estimating extreme precipitation in future conditions; and

"(B) evaluation of the strengths and challenges of the full spectrum of approaches, including for probable maximum precipitation studies.

"(4) A description of existing research needs in the field of precipitation estimation in order to modernize current methodologies and incorporate assumptions of non-stationarity.

"(5) A description of in-situ, airborne, and space-based observation requirements, that could enhance precipitation estimation and development of models, including an examination of the use of geographic information systems and geospatial technology for integration, analysis, and visualization of precipitation data.

"(6) A recommended plan for a Federal research and development program, including specifications for costs, timeframes, and responsible agencies for addressing identified research needs.

"(7) An analysis of the respective roles in precipitation estimation of various Federal agencies, academia, State, tribal, territorial, and local governments, and other public and private stakeholders.

“(8) Recommendations for data management to promote long-term needs such as enabling retrospective analyses and data discoverability, interoperability, and reuse.

“(9) Recommendations for how data and services from the entire enterprise can be best leveraged by the Federal Government.

“(10) A description of non-Federal precipitation data, its accessibility by the Federal Government, and ways for National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to improve or expand such datasets.

“(11) Such other topics as the Administrator or National Academies consider appropriate.

“(C) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized \$1,500,000 to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to carry out this study.

“SEC. 602. IMPROVING PROBABLE MAXIMUM PRECIPITATION ESTIMATES.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the National Academies makes public the report under section 601, the Administrator, in consideration of the report recommendations, shall consult with relevant partners, including users of the data, on the development of a plan to—

“(1) not later than 6 years after the completion of such report and not less than every 10 years thereafter, update probable maximum precipitation estimates for the United States, such that each update includes estimates that incorporate assumptions of non-stationarity;

“(2) coordinate with partners to conduct research in the field of extreme precipitation estimation, in accordance with the research needs identified in such report;

“(3) make publicly available, in a searchable, interoperable format, all probable maximum precipitation studies developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration that the Administrator has the legal right to redistribute and deemed to be at an appropriate state of development on an internet website of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and

“(4) ensure all probable maximum precipitation estimate data, products, and supporting documentation and metadata developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration are preserved, curated, and served by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, as appropriate.

“(b) NATIONAL GUIDANCE DOCUMENT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROBABLE MAXIMUM PRECIPITATION ESTIMATES.—The Administrator, in collaboration with Federal agencies, State, territorial, Tribal and local governments, academia, and other partners the Administrator deems appropriate, shall develop a National Guidance Document that—

“(1) provides best practices that can be followed by Federal and State regulatory agencies, private meteorological consultants, and other users that perform probable maximum precipitation studies;

“(2) considers the recommendations provided in the National Academies study under section 601;

“(3) facilitates review of probable maximum precipitation studies by regulatory agencies;

“(4) provides confidence in regional and site-specific probable maximum precipitation estimates; and

“(5) includes such other topics as the Administrator deems appropriate.

“(C) PUBLICATION.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the National Academies makes public the report under section 601, the Administrator shall make publicly available the National Guidance Document under subsection (b) on an internet website of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

“(d) UPDATES.—The Administrator shall update the National Guidance Document not less than once every 10 years after the publication of the National Guidance Document under subsection (c) and publish such updates in accordance with such subsection.

“(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to carry out this section:

“(1) \$13,000,000 for fiscal year 2022.

“(2) \$14,000,000 for fiscal year 2023.

“(3) \$14,000,000 for fiscal year 2024.

“(4) \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 2025.

“(5) \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.

“(6) \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 2027.

“SEC. 603. DEFINITIONS.

“In this title:

“(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ‘Administrator’ means the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere and Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

“(2) NATIONAL ACADEMIES.—The term ‘National Academies’ means the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine.

“(3) UNITED STATES.—The term ‘United States’ means, collectively, each State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and any other territory or possession of the United States.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1(b) of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (15 U.S.C. 8501 note) is amended in the table of contents by adding at the end the following:

“TITLE VI—IMPROVING FEDERAL PRECIPITATION INFORMATION

“Sec. 601. Study on precipitation estimation.

“Sec. 602. Improving probable maximum precipitation estimates.

“Sec. 603. Definitions.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. DINGELL). Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS) and the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 1437, the bill now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1437, the Providing Research and Estimates of Changes in Precipitation, or PRECIP Act.

I commend Environment Subcommittee Chairwoman SHERRILL of the Science Committee on her work to bring the PRECIP Act to the House floor today. This bipartisan bill is the result of significant stakeholder engagement led by Congresswoman SHERRILL of New Jersey.

Precipitation data is used by decisionmakers like dam safety officials, flood plain managers, civil engineers, and Federal, State, and local officials, to build resilient infrastructure, something we care a lot about in this body, for communities.

□ 1515

The precipitation data is extremely important for Michiganians. This is a huge reality for us, particularly in southeastern Michigan, after record, record rainfall over the last year.

The Great Lakes Integrated Sciences and Assessments organization found that changes in precipitation in the Great Lakes region will lead to more extreme precipitation events in the State of Michigan, otherwise known as flooding, a reality all too probable to the Speaker and myself, both hailing from southeast Michigan.

These extreme precipitation events can cause flooding and can also affect lake levels, which could have severe economic and ecological impacts across my home State of Michigan and certainly across the country.

The PRECIP Act would help to modernize outdated precipitation data across the country, and the bill also directs NOAA to update precipitation data on a regular cadence. This will not only address many precipitation estimates that are currently years, and sometimes decades, out of date, it will also help local responders act when their residents need them to. It will also help local elected officials coordinate with the Federal agencies in responding to extreme precipitation events. It will also ensure consistency in precipitation estimates across the United States; as we know, precipitation events do not respect State or regional boundaries.

As we are also anticipating an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events due to the reality of climate change, it is critical that this bill also requires NOAA to consider future climate change while updating these precipitation estimates. This will ensure that this data remains relevant for the future.

I am deeply proud to cosponsor this bill that has both bipartisan and bicameral support. Its passage will positively impact all Americans, and I urge my colleagues in this Chamber on both sides of the aisle to support this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1437, the PRECIP Act. This legislation, sponsored by the Chairwoman of the Environmental Subcommittee, the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Ms. SHERRILL), would amend the Weather Act to enhance precipitation estimates and improve how NOAA works with stakeholder groups to best utilize this data.

This precipitation data is crucial to our forecasting abilities. Accurate precipitation estimates not only inform

our decisions on agriculture and water resources but also help us better predict and protect ourselves from natural disasters like flooding and landslides. To improve these estimates, this bill directs NOAA to partner with the National Academies to review current practices for estimating precipitation and identifying research needs in order to improve these forecasts.

Additionally, the legislation requires NOAA to update its maximum precipitation estimates within 6 years of the National Academies report and every 10 years afterward.

Finally, this bill directs NOAA to develop and publish a national guidance document for Federal and State agencies, meteorologists, and other users to follow when performing probable maximum precipitation studies.

The commonsense steps in this bill will provide tremendous benefits across the country. Communities will benefit from access to better data as they make key decisions about creating and updating infrastructure to address extreme weather events, including flooding.

This will make a real difference across America. My home State of Oklahoma is home to thousands of dams. Many of these structures are in need of repair and modernization, and the communities responsible for these dams rely on accurate data to ensure we are prepared for future rainfall. Too often, we have had to rely on out-of-date data to make these critical decisions, which will not be the case if the PRECIP Act becomes law.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of the legislation, and I will thank Chairwoman SHERILL for her work on this important topic. I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I have seen Congresswoman DEBBIE DINGELL of Michigan's 12th District, in her waders, moving around her district, including Dearborn, in flood-ridden neighborhoods. This is a crisis.

It is important to pass the PRECIP Act, as introduced by the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Ms. SHERILL), co-led by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK).

This is a remarkable piece of legislation that will make a huge difference to this country.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I once again thank Representative SHERILL for sponsoring this important legislation. Better precipitation estimates will improve the way we do business, manage infrastructure, and prevent losses during natural disasters.

This is a smart and practical bill that ensures we have accurate data from NOAA on precipitation. It also ensures NOAA will update its estimates more frequently so communities can use timely data to make crucial decisions.

I appreciate my colleagues' work on this important topic, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, in closing, H.R. 1437, the PRECIP Act, is of great merit. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in its passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1437, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

UNITED STATES ARMY RANGERS VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1872) to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II in recognition of their extraordinary service during World War II.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1872

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II Congressional Gold Medal Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act—

(1) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Treasury; and

(2) the term "United States Army Rangers Veteran of World War II" means any individual who—

(A) served in the Armed Forces—

(i) honorably;

(ii) in an active duty status; and

(iii) at any time during the period beginning on June 19, 1942, and ending on September 2, 1945; and

(B) was assigned to a Ranger Battalion of the Army at any time during the period described in subparagraph (A)(iii).

SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) In World War II, the Army formed 6 Ranger Battalions and 1 provisional battalion. All members of the Ranger Battalions were volunteers. The initial concept of Ranger units drew from the British method of using highly trained "commando" units and the military tradition of the United States of utilizing light infantry for scouting and raiding operations.

(2) The Ranger Battalions of World War II consisted of—

(A) the 1st Ranger Infantry Battalion, which was activated on June 19, 1942, in Northern Ireland;

(B) the 2d Ranger Infantry Battalion, which was activated on April 1, 1943, at Camp Forrest, Tennessee;

(C) the 3d Ranger Infantry Battalion, which was—

(i) activated as provisional on May 21, 1943, in North Africa; and

(ii) constituted on July 21, 1943, and concurrently consolidated with the provisional unit described in clause (i);

(D) the 4th Ranger Infantry Battalion, which was—

(i) activated as provisional on May 29, 1943, in North Africa; and

(ii) constituted on July 21, 1943, and concurrently consolidated with the provisional unit described in clause (i);

(E) the 5th Ranger Infantry Battalion, which was activated on September 1, 1943, at Camp Forrest, Tennessee;

(F) the 6th Ranger Infantry Battalion, which was—

(i) originally activated on January 20, 1941, at Fort Lewis, Washington, as the 98th Field Artillery Battalion; and

(ii) converted and redesignated on September 26, 1944, as the 6th Ranger Infantry Battalion; and

(G) the 29th Ranger Infantry Battalion, a provisional Army National Guard unit that was—

(i) activated on December 20, 1942, at Tidworth Barracks, England; and

(ii) disbanded on October 18, 1943.

(3) The first combat operations of Army Rangers occurred on August 19, 1942, when 50 Rangers took part in the British-Canadian raid on the French coastal town of Dieppe.

(4) The 1st Ranger Battalion, under the leadership of Major William O. Darby, was used in full strength during the landings at Arzew, Algeria, during the North African campaign. Due to the success of the Rangers in several difficult battles, particularly at El Guettar in March and April of 1943, 2 additional Ranger Battalions were organized in North Africa.

(5) During the North African campaign, the 1st Ranger Battalion was awarded battle honors for its actions in Tunisia. On March 20, 1943, the Battalion penetrated enemy lines and captured the position Djebel el Ank in a nighttime attack, taking more than 200 prisoners. Two days later, the battalion was attacked by the 10th Panzer division of the German Afrika Korps and, despite heavy losses, continued to defend its position. The following day, the 1st Battalion counter-attacked to clear high ground overlooking the positions held by the Armed Forces. These actions demonstrated the ability of the Rangers to fight in difficult terrain and the courage to endure despite being outnumbered and exposed to heavy enemy fire.

(6) The 29th provisional Ranger Battalion was formed from volunteers drawn from the 29th Infantry Division stationed in England in the fall of 1942. The Battalion was activated on December 20, 1942, and accompanied British commandos on 3 small-scale raids in Norway. Nineteen members of the 29th Ranger Battalion conducted a raid on a German radar site in France on the night of September 3, 1943. After that raid, the 29th Ranger Battalion was disbanded because new Ranger units, the 2d and 5th Battalions, were being formed.

(7) During the summer and fall of 1943, the 1st, 3d, and 4th Ranger Battalions were heavily involved in the campaign in Sicily and the landings in Italy. The 1st and 4th Ranger Battalions conducted a night amphibious landing in Sicily and secured the landing beaches for the main force. The 3d Battalion landed separately at Licata, Sicily, and was able to silence gun positions on an 82-foot cliff overlooking the invasion beaches.

(8) During the invasion of Italy, the 1st and 4th Ranger Battalions landed at Maiori with the mission of seizing the high ground and protecting the flank of the remainder of the main landing by the United States. Enemy forces in the area were estimated to outnumber the Rangers by approximately 8 to 1. Despite these odds, the Rangers took the position and held off 7 enemy counterattacks.

(9) After the invasion of Italy, Rangers continued to be used, often in night attacks, to seize key terrain ahead of the advancing Allied forces. At the Anzio beachhead, the majority of the 1st, 3d, and 4th Ranger Battalions sustained heavy casualties after being cut off behind German lines. The Rangers had planned to infiltrate German positions under the cover of darkness and make a dawn attack on a critical road junction but were pinned down by enemy tanks and an elite German paratrooper unit. After 12 hours of desperate fighting and a failed relief attempt, the majority of the Ranger force was killed, wounded, or captured. Only 6 Rangers from the 1st and 3d Battalions, out of more than 767 men, returned to friendly lines. The 4th Battalion, which had been in reserve, also suffered 60 killed and 120 wounded out of 550 men. These 3 battalions were inactivated and the survivors were transferred to other units.

(10) In the United States, and later in Scotland, the 2d and 5th Ranger Battalions were formed to undertake operations in Western Europe. Those Battalions were engaged on D-Day, assaulting German positions at the Pointe du Hoc coastal battery, and remained in combat through September of 1944. Specifically, Rangers in the 2d Battalion, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel James E. Rudder—

(A) overcame mines, machine gun fire, and enemy artillery while scaling the 100-foot high cliffs at Pointe du Hoc;

(B) held against intense German efforts to retake the position; and

(C) after reaching the top of the cliffs, moved inland roughly 1 mile and sustained heavy casualties while searching for, and ultimately destroying, a German heavy artillery battery.

(11) During June, July, and August of 1944, the 2d and 5th Ranger Battalions were engaged in the campaign in Brest, which included close-range fighting in hedgerows and numerous villages. Later, in operations in Western Germany, the Battalions were frequently used to attack in darkness and gain vital positions to pave the way for the main Army attacks.

(12) During the final drive into Germany in late February and early March 1945, the 5th Ranger Battalion was cited for battle honors for outstanding performance. Under the cover of darkness, the unit drove into German lines and blocked the main German supply route in the sector. The Germans attacked the position of the Rangers from both sides, resulting in heavy Ranger casualties during 5 days of fighting. As a result of the actions of the Rangers, the main Army attack was able to overcome German defenses more easily, occupy the vital city of Trier, and reach the Rhine River.

(13) The 6th Ranger Battalion operated in the Pacific. In the most notable exploit of the 6th Ranger Battalion, in January and February of 1945, the Battalion formed the nucleus of a rescue force that liberated more than 500 Allied prisoners, including prisoners from the United States, from the Cabanatuan prisoner of war camp in the Philippines. With the help of local Filipino guerrillas, the Rangers, led by Lieutenant Colonel Henry A. Mucci, demonstrated extraordinary heroism by infiltrating Japanese-held territory to reach the prisoners of war and prevent them from being killed by the Japa-

nese. After a 25-mile march at night through the jungle, the unit killed all Japanese sentries with no loss of life of the prisoners of war. The unit successfully returned to American lines having lost only 2 soldiers killed and having another 2 wounded.

(14) The 1st Ranger Infantry Battalion—
(A) participated in the campaigns of—
(i) Algeria-French Morocco (with arrowhead);

(ii) Tunisia;
(iii) Sicily (with arrowhead);
(iv) Naples-Foggia (with arrowhead);
(v) Anzio (with arrowhead); and
(vi) Rome-Arno; and
(B) for its contributions, received—

(i) the Presidential Unit Citation (Army) and streamer embroidered with “EL GUETTAR”; and

(ii) the Presidential Unit Citation (Army) and streamer embroidered with “SALERNO”.

(15) The 2d Ranger Infantry Battalion—
(A) participated in the campaigns of—

(i) Normandy (with arrowhead);
(ii) Northern France;
(iii) Rhineland;
(iv) Ardennes-Alsace; and
(v) Central Europe; and
(B) for its contributions, received—

(i) the Presidential Unit Citation (Army) and streamer embroidered with “POINTE DU HOE”; and

(ii) the French Croix de Guerre with Silver-Gilt Star, World War II, and streamer embroidered with “POINTE DU HOE”.

(16) The 3d Ranger Infantry Battalion—
(A) participated in the campaigns of—

(i) Sicily (with arrowhead);
(ii) Naples-Foggia (with arrowhead);
(iii) Anzio (with arrowhead); and
(iv) Rome-Arno; and
(B) for its contributions, received the Pres-

idential Unit Citation (Army) and streamer embroidered with “SALERNO”.

(17) The 4th Ranger Infantry Battalion—
(A) participated in the campaigns of—

(i) Sicily (with arrowhead);
(ii) Naples-Foggia (with arrowhead);
(iii) Anzio (with arrowhead); and
(iv) Rome-Arno; and
(B) for its contributions, received the Pres-

idential Unit Citation (Army) and streamer embroidered with “SALERNO”.

(18) The 5th Ranger Infantry Battalion—
(A) participated in the campaigns of—

(i) Normandy (with arrowhead);
(ii) Northern France;
(iii) Rhineland;
(iv) Ardennes-Alsace; and
(v) Central Europe; and
(B) for its contributions, received—

(i) the Presidential Unit Citation (Army) and streamer embroidered with “NORMANDY BEACHHEAD”; and

(ii) the Presidential Unit Citation (Army) and streamer embroidered with “SAAR RIVER AREA”; and

(iii) the French Croix de Guerre with Silver-Gilt Star, World War II, and streamer embroidered with “NORMANDY”.

(19) The 6th Ranger Infantry Battalion—
(A) participated in the campaigns of—

(i) New Guinea;
(ii) Leyte (with arrowhead); and
(iii) Luzon; and
(B) for its contributions, received—

(i) the Presidential Unit Citation (Army) and streamer embroidered with “CEBU, LUZON”; and

(ii) the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation and streamer embroidered with “17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945”.

(20) The United States will be forever indebted to the United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II, whose bravery and sacrifice in combat contributed greatly to

the military success of the United States and the allies of the United States.

SEC. 4. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) AWARD AUTHORIZED.—The President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall make appropriate arrangements for the award, on behalf of Congress, of a single gold medal of appropriate design to the United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II, in recognition of their dedicated service during World War II.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purposes of the award described in subsection (a), the Secretary shall strike the gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

(c) SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Following the award of the gold medal in honor of the United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II, the gold medal shall be given to the Smithsonian Institution, where the medal shall be—

(A) available for display, as appropriate; and

(B) made available for research.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Smithsonian Institution should make the gold medal received under paragraph (1) available for display elsewhere, particularly at other locations associated with—

(A) the United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II; or

(B) World War II.

(d) DUPLICATE MEDALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck under this section, at a price sufficient to cover the cost of the medals, including the cost of labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

(2) PROCEEDS OF SALES.—The amounts received from the sale of duplicate medals under paragraph (1) shall be deposited in the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.

(e) AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS.—There is authorized to be charged against the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund such amounts as may be necessary to pay for the costs of the medals struck under this Act.

SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDAL.

(a) NATIONAL MEDAL.—The gold medal struck under section 4 shall be a national medal for the purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For the purposes of section 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck under section 4 shall be considered to be numismatic items.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Today, I rise in strong support of S. 1872, the Army Rangers Veterans of

World War II Congressional Gold Medal Act. This bill honors the service of the men of the U.S. Army Rangers whose courageous actions in the European, North African, and Pacific theaters during World War II were essential to ensuring victory for the Allied Powers.

At the onset of World War II, there were no U.S. Army units capable of performing highly specialized raiding missions like that of their British Commandos counterparts. To resolve this, Brigadier General Lucian K. Truscott, Jr., proposed the creation of Army Ranger Battalions to General George Marshall. These small, highly specialized, and independent units drew upon existing American expertise, using light infantry units for raids and scouting.

Captain William O. Darby was selected as the 1st Ranger Battalion commander due to his experience in amphibious training and operational experience in both cavalry and infantry. Darby immediately went about recruiting volunteers, 473 of whom became the 1st Ranger Battalion.

Thereafter, the 2nd through 6th Ranger Battalions were formed, along with the 29th provisional Ranger Battalion, comprised of members of the Army National Guard.

The 1st Ranger Battalion was given the initial mission of taking part in the British and Canadian raid in Dieppe in France, making them the first American troops to see ground combat in Europe. Following this raid, the 1st Ranger Battalion operated primarily throughout North Africa and Italy, where they and members of the 3rd Ranger Battalion played a crucial role in the operational success of the Battle of Anzio.

The 29th provisional Ranger Battalion participated in several smaller raids in Norway and France and was then disbanded due to the new formation of the 2nd and 5th Ranger Battalions, who took part in campaigns in France, Belgium, and Central Europe, including Alsace, Brest, and most famously, the invasion of Normandy on D-day.

The 3rd and 4th Ranger Battalions conducted missions across Italy, while the 6th Ranger Battalion engaged in combat in the Pacific theater, primarily in the Philippines and New Guinea. The 6th Ranger Battalion is best known for its part in the rescue of more than 500 prisoners of war in the raid of the prison camp at Cabanatuan, which is the largest rescue operation in American history.

Following the war, all seven Ranger Infantry Battalions received the Presidential Unit Citation for their extensive contributions to the Allied war effort, and I believe their heroism ought to be recognized and rewarded further still.

I urge my colleagues to support S. 1872, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise, too, in support of S. 1872, the United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II Congressional Gold Medal Act. I thank my friend from Illinois for managing the time today and also thank Senators ERNST and DUCKWORTH for their work on the Senate side in originating this bill and Representatives here in the House, CROW, MILLER-MEEKS, and WALTZ for their work on the House companion, H.R. 3577.

Madam Speaker, to become an Army Ranger is a distinct honor. Those who have the privilege of donning the tan beret are proven warriors whose commitment to our freedom knows no bounds. These warriors embody the Ranger motto: "Rangers Lead the Way."

The 75th Ranger regiment is so well-known that it is hard to believe that the United States had no official units organized to carry out such specialized missions prior to World War II.

But when America entered the war, conventional wisdom changed, and it became clear that special operation units were essential to an Allied victory.

The first Rangers were trailblazers, whose work influenced our Nation's approach to special operations across all branches of the military. On May 26, 1942, Brigadier General Lucian Truscott, the U.S. Army liaison with the British Combined Operations headquarters, proposed to Army Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall that "we undertake immediately the organization of an American unit along British Commando lines."

In short order, a cable was sent from the War Department to Major General Russell P. Hartle, the commander of U.S. Army forces in Northern Ireland, to authorize the activation of the first-ever Ranger unit.

The idea was to disseminate volunteer units with the British Commandos to become combat tested in special operation warfare and eventually to return to their original American units and share their newfound combat knowledge.

□ 1530

It was Truscott who bestowed the title, "Rangers" on these brave soldiers. Truscott said: "I selected 'Rangers' because few words have a more glamorous connotation in American military history."

"It was therefore fitting that the organization destined to be the first of American ground forces to battle Germans on the European Continent in World War II should be called Rangers—in compliment to those in American history who exemplified such high standards of individual courage, initiative, determination, and ruggedness, fighting ability and achievement."

In just a few weeks after Truscott's original proposal, the First Ranger Infantry Battalion was activated 19 June 1942. Five more Ranger battalions followed, as well as a provisional Army

National Guard unit known as the 29th Ranger Battalion.

The newly formed Ranger battalions had an immediate impact on the Allied war effort. The first battalion, then led by Major William O. Darby, was an integral part of the North Africa campaign, so much so that the battalion was awarded battalion honors for its actions in Tunisia spearheading Operation Torch.

Bill Darby was a hero in my home State of Arkansas. Brigadier General Bill Darby was born and buried in Fort Smith, Arkansas. And Darby, for all his leadership, proudly represented that Ranger uniform and Ranger leadership. He was killed in action in Italy at age 34 in April 1945.

Darby and those early Ranger units were able to overtake enemy troops where the Axis forces held every advantage, including that of just sheer numbers. Our debt can never be repaid to those who have chosen to wear the cloth of this Nation. But today, we can honor this very special group of volunteer soldiers, those very first Ranger battalions who, during the Second World War, set the tone for the modern Ranger regiments.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GARCIA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time until Mr. HILL yields back.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DAVIDSON), a distinguished member of the 75th Ranger Regiment.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Arkansas for yielding, and I thank everyone who has had a hand in taking time to create this bill, to create this Congressional Gold Medal, to recognize the limited number of World War II Army Rangers that we have still alive with us today, and, frankly, to honor the service of each and every one of them.

The heroism and legacy of the Army Rangers go back to the Revolutionary War. Since we have fought, we have recognized the Ranger tactics and Ranger units that inspired the creation of the Rangers in World War II. So it is an incredible honor to have gotten the chance to complete the school and to serve in the 75th Ranger Regiment.

After the Civil War, more than half a century passed without formal Ranger units in America. Mr. HILL just highlighted the history of how that was created, but from their very first engagements in North Africa, it was clear the difference that they could make on the battlefield.

The 3rd and 4th Ranger Battalions were trained in Africa by Darby. It is hard to think that such a young man who lost his life, gave his life in battle for our country, created such a legacy that has continued today. They began a tradition of wearing the scroll at

that time, and it has officially been adopted by today's Ranger battalions.

The Second and Fifth Ranger Battalions participated in the D-day landings on Omaha Beach, Normandy, at Pointe du Hoc, and that is where the motto formally was coined: "Rangers Lead the Way."

They conducted missions, to include scaling cliffs there, overlooking Omaha Beach. They destroyed German gun emplacements, and they trained fires on the beachhead.

The 6th Ranger Battalion operated in the Philippines. Our colleague already highlighted their famed largest rescue of more than 500 POWs in that battle.

The 75th Ranger Regiment owes its heritage to the China-Burma-India theater as Task Force Galahad on October 3, 1943. It was during the campaigns in the China-Burma-India theater that the regiment became known as Merrill's Marauders after its commander, Major General Frank Merrill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Madam Speaker, the Ranger battalions were deactivated at the end of World War II, and we know of all their achievements since then. But it is fitting that we take this Gold Medal as an opportunity to honor the service of our World War II Army Rangers.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I urge that our friends across the aisle and on this side of the aisle support this important bill to recognize those few Army Rangers who are still living and recognize the work of the establishment of the Ranger Corps in our Nation.

Madam Speaker, I am so grateful that WARREN DAVIDSON was here today. Because of WARREN's work on the House Committee on Financial Services and in this body, truly he is the embodiment of "Rangers Lead the Way." His reflection on the formation of the regiments makes us all think back to that historic anniversary of D-day and President Reagan's speech at Pointe du Hoc when he paid tribute to those Rangers, "the boys of Pointe du Hoc."

Madam Speaker, there were, at that time, at the 40th anniversary, a whole row of Rangers, still living at Pointe du Hoc, who sat in front of President Reagan to hear him pay tribute to these brave men who scaled the cliffs at Normandy. Now, so many years later, we have lost so many more.

Madam Speaker, I thank my friends in the Senate for this bill and for my friends in the House who worked on it. I urge all of the House to vote unanimously to support this Gold Medal to recognize the Greatest Generation of Army Rangers.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GARCIA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Iowa, Senator ERNST, for sponsoring S. 1872, along with my colleague, the gentleman from Colorado, Congressman CROW, for introducing its companion version in the House.

The Army Rangers veterans of World War II deserve this accolade for their tireless courage, grit, determination, and dedication to their country. The heroism they demonstrated throughout the war made an incalculable contribution to the Allied victory. They are truly the embodiment of their motto: "Rangers Lead the Way."

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on S. 1872, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCIA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1872.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

FAIR HIRING IN BANKING ACT

Mr. GARCIA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5911) to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and the Federal Credit Union Act to expand employment opportunities for those with a previous minor criminal offense, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5911

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Fair Hiring in Banking Act".

SEC. 2. FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE ACT.

Section 19 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1829) is amended—

(1) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

“(c) EXCEPTIONS.—

“(1) CERTAIN OLDER OFFENSES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—With respect to an individual, subsection (a) shall not apply to an offense if—

“(i) it has been 7 years or more since the offense occurred; or

“(ii) the individual was incarcerated with respect to the offense and it has been 5 years or more since the individual was released from incarceration.

“(B) OFFENSES COMMITTED BY INDIVIDUALS 21 OR YOUNGER.—For individuals who committed an offense when they were 21 years of age or younger, subsection (a) shall not apply to the offense if it has been more than 30 months since the sentencing occurred.

“(C) LIMITATION.—This paragraph shall not apply to an offense described under subsection (a)(2).

“(2) EXPUNGEMENT AND SEALING.—With respect to an individual, subsection (a) shall not apply to an offense if—

“(A) there is an order of expungement, sealing, or dismissal that has been issued in regard to the conviction in connection with such offense; and

“(B) it is intended by the language in the order itself, or in the legislative provisions under which the order was issued, that the conviction shall be destroyed or sealed from the individual's State or Federal record, even if exceptions allow the record to be considered for certain character and fitness evaluation purposes.

“(3) DE MINIMIS EXEMPTION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to such de minimis offenses as the Corporation determines, by rule.

“(B) CONFINEMENT CRITERIA.—In issuing rules under subparagraph (A), the Corporation shall include a requirement that the offense was punishable by a term of three years or less confined in a correctional facility, where such confinement—

“(i) is calculated based on the time an individual spent incarcerated as a punishment or a sanction, not as pretrial detention; and

“(ii) does not include probation or parole where an individual was restricted to a particular jurisdiction or was required to report occasionally to an individual or a specific location.

“(C) BAD CHECK CRITERIA.—In setting the criteria for de minimis offenses under subparagraph (A), if the Corporation establishes criteria with respect to insufficient funds checks, the Corporation shall require that the aggregate total face value of all insufficient funds checks across all convictions or program entries related to insufficient funds checks is \$2,000 or less.

“(D) DESIGNATED LESSER OFFENSES.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to certain lesser offenses (including the use of a fake ID, shoplifting, trespass, fare evasion, driving with an expired license or tag, and such other low-risk offenses as the Corporation may designate) if 1 year or more has passed since the applicable conviction or program entry.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(f) CONSENT APPLICATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Corporation shall accept consent applications from an individual and from an insured depository institution or depository institution holding company on behalf of an individual that are filed separately or contemporaneously with a regional office of the Corporation.

“(2) SPONSORED APPLICATIONS FILED WITH REGIONAL OFFICES.—Consent applications filed at a regional office of the Corporation by an insured depository institution or depository institution holding company on behalf of an individual—

“(A) shall be reviewed by such office;

“(B) may be approved or denied by such office, if such authority has been delegated to such office by the Corporation; and

“(C) may only be denied by such office if the general counsel of the Corporation (or a designee) certifies that the denial is consistent with this section.

“(3) INDIVIDUAL APPLICATIONS FILED WITH REGIONAL OFFICES.—Consent applications filed at a regional office by an individual—

“(A) shall be reviewed by such office; and

“(B) may be approved or denied by such office, if such authority has been delegated to such office by the Corporation, except with respect to—

“(i) cases involving an offense described under subsection (a)(2); and

“(ii) such other high-level security cases as may be designated by the Corporation.

“(4) NATIONAL OFFICE REVIEW.—The national office of the Corporation shall—

“(A) review any consent application with respect to which a regional office is not authorized to approve or deny the application; and

“(B) review any consent application that is denied by a regional office, if the individual requests a review by the national office.

“(5) FORMS AND INSTRUCTIONS.—

“(A) AVAILABILITY.—The Corporation shall make all forms and instructions related to consent applications available to the public, including on the website of the Corporation.

“(B) CONTENTS.—The forms and instructions described under subparagraph (A) shall provide a sample cover letter and a comprehensive list of items that may accompany the application, including clear guidance on evidence that may support a finding of rehabilitation.

“(6) CONSIDERATION OF CRIMINAL HISTORY.—

“(A) REGIONAL OFFICE CONSIDERATION.—In reviewing a consent application, a regional office shall—

“(i) primarily rely on the criminal history record of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and

“(ii) provide such record to the applicant to review for accuracy.

“(B) CERTIFIED COPIES.—The Corporation may not require an applicant to provide certified copies of criminal history records unless the Corporation determines that there is a clear and compelling justification to require additional information to verify the accuracy of the criminal history record of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

“(7) CONSIDERATION OF REHABILITATION.—Consistent with title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.), the Corporation shall—

“(A) conduct an individualized assessment when evaluating consent applications that takes into account evidence of rehabilitation, the applicant's age at the time of the conviction or program entry, the time that has elapsed since conviction or program entry, and the relationship of individual's offense to the responsibilities of the applicable position;

“(B) consider the individual's employment history, letters of recommendation, certificates documenting participation in substance abuse programs, successful participating in job preparation and educational programs, and other relevant mitigating evidence; and

“(C) consider any additional information the Corporation determines necessary for safety and soundness.

“(8) SCOPE OF EMPLOYMENT.—With respect to an approved consent application filed by an insured depository institution or depository institution holding company on behalf of an individual, if the Corporation determines it appropriate, such approved consent application shall allow the individual to work for the same employer (without restrictions on the location) and across positions, except that the prior consent of the Corporation (which may require a new application) shall be required for any proposed significant changes in the individual's security-related duties or responsibilities, such as promotion to an officer or other positions that the employer determines will require higher security screening credentials.

“(9) COORDINATION WITH THE NCUA.—In carrying out this section, the Corporation shall consult and coordinate with the National Credit Union Administration as needed to promote consistent implementation where appropriate.

“(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) CONSENT APPLICATION.—The term ‘consent application’ means an application filed with Corporation by an individual (or by an insured depository institution or depository institution holding company on behalf of an

individual) seeking the written consent of the Corporation under subsection (a)(1).

“(2) CRIMINAL OFFENSE INVOLVING DISHONESTY.—The term ‘criminal offense involving dishonesty’—

“(A) means an offense under which an individual, directly or indirectly—

“(i) cheats or defrauds; or

“(ii) wrongfully takes property belonging to another in violation of a criminal statute; “(B) includes an offense that Federal, State, or local law defines as dishonest, or for which dishonesty is an element of the offense; and

“(C) does not include—

“(i) a misdemeanor criminal offense committed more than one year before the date on which an individual files a consent application, excluding any period of incarceration; or

“(ii) an offense involving the possession of controlled substances.

“(3) PRETRIAL DIVERSION OR SIMILAR PROGRAM.—The term ‘pretrial diversion or similar program’ means a program characterized by a suspension or eventual dismissal or reversal of charges or criminal prosecution upon agreement by the accused to restitution, drug or alcohol rehabilitation, anger management, or community service.”.

SEC. 3. FEDERAL CREDIT UNION ACT.

Section 205(d) of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1785(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(4) EXCEPTIONS.—

“(A) CERTAIN OLDER OFFENSES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—With respect to an individual, paragraph (1) shall not apply to an offense if—

“(I) it has been 7 years or more since the offense occurred; or

“(II) the individual was incarcerated with respect to the offense and it has been 5 years or more since the individual was released from incarceration.

“(ii) OFFENSES COMMITTED BY INDIVIDUALS 21 OR YOUNGER.—For individuals who committed an offense when they were 21 years of age or younger, paragraph (1) shall not apply to the offense if it has been more than 30 months since the sentencing occurred.

“(iii) LIMITATION.—This subparagraph shall not apply to an offense described under paragraph (1)(B).

“(B) EXPUNGEMENT AND SEALING.—With respect to an individual, paragraph (1) shall not apply to an offense if—

“(i) there is an order of expungement, sealing, or dismissal that has been issued in regard to the conviction in connection with such offense; and

“(ii) it is intended by the language in the order itself, or in the legislative provisions under which the order was issued, that the conviction shall be destroyed or sealed from the individual's State or Federal record, even if exceptions allow the record to be considered for certain character and fitness evaluation purposes.

“(C) DE MINIMIS EXEMPTION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to such de minimis offenses as the Board determines, by rule.

“(ii) CONFINEMENT CRITERIA.—In issuing rules under clause (i), the Board shall include a requirement that the offense was punishable by a term of three years or less confined in a correctional facility, where such confinement—

“(I) is calculated based on the time an individual spent incarcerated as a punishment or a sanction, not as pretrial detention; and

“(II) does not include probation or parole where an individual was restricted to a particular jurisdiction or was required to report occasionally to an individual or a specific location.

“(iii) BAD CHECK CRITERIA.—In setting the criteria for de minimis offenses under clause (i), if the Board establishes criteria with respect to insufficient funds checks, the Board shall require that the aggregate total face value of all insufficient funds checks across all convictions or program entries related to insufficient funds checks is \$2,000 or less.

“(iv) DESIGNATED LESSER OFFENSES.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to certain lesser offenses (including the use of a fake ID, shoplifting, trespass, fare evasion, driving with an expired license or tag, and such other low-risk offenses as the Board may designate) if 1 year or more has passed since the applicable conviction or program entry.

“(5) CONSENT APPLICATIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Board shall accept consent applications from an individual and from an insured credit union on behalf of an individual that are filed separately or contemporaneously with a regional office of the Board.

“(B) SPONSORED APPLICATIONS FILED WITH REGIONAL OFFICES.—Consent applications filed at a regional office of the Board by an insured credit union on behalf of an individual—

“(i) shall be reviewed by such office;

“(ii) may be approved or denied by such office, if such authority has been delegated to such office by the Board; and

“(iii) may only be denied by such office if the general counsel of the Board (or a designee) certifies that the denial is consistent with this section.

“(C) INDIVIDUAL APPLICATIONS FILED WITH REGIONAL OFFICES.—Consent applications filed at a regional office by an individual—

“(i) shall be reviewed by such office; and

“(ii) may be approved or denied by such office, if such authority has been delegated to such office by the Board, except with respect to—

“(I) cases involving an offense described under paragraph (1)(B); and

“(II) such other high-level security cases as may be designated by the Board.

“(D) NATIONAL OFFICE REVIEW.—The national office of the Board shall—

“(i) review any consent application with respect to which a regional office is not authorized to approve or deny the application; and

“(ii) review any consent application that is denied by a regional office, if the individual requests a review by the national office.

“(E) FORMS AND INSTRUCTIONS.—

“(i) AVAILABILITY.—The Board shall make all forms and instructions related to consent applications available to the public, including on the website of the Board.

“(ii) CONTENTS.—The forms and instructions described under clause (i) shall provide a sample cover letter and a comprehensive list of items that may accompany the application, including clear guidance on evidence that may support a finding of rehabilitation.

“(F) CONSIDERATION OF CRIMINAL HISTORY.—

“(i) REGIONAL OFFICE CONSIDERATION.—In reviewing a consent application, a regional office shall—

“(I) primarily rely on the criminal history record of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and

“(II) provide such record to the applicant to review for accuracy.

“(ii) CERTIFIED COPIES.—The Board may not require an applicant to provide certified copies of criminal history records unless the Board determines that there is a clear and compelling justification to require additional information to verify the accuracy of the criminal history record of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

“(G) CONSIDERATION OF REHABILITATION.—Consistent with title VII of the Civil Rights

Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.), the Board shall—

“(i) conduct an individualized assessment when evaluating consent applications that takes into account evidence of rehabilitation, the applicant’s age at the time of the conviction or program entry, the time that has elapsed since conviction or program entry, and the relationship of individual’s offense to the responsibilities of the applicable position;

“(ii) consider the individual’s employment history, letters of recommendation, certificates documenting participation in substance abuse programs, successful participating in job preparation and educational programs, and other relevant mitigating evidence; and

“(iii) consider any additional information the Board determines necessary for safety and soundness.

“(H) SCOPE OF EMPLOYMENT.—With respect to an approved consent application filed by an insured credit union on behalf of an individual, if the Board determines it appropriate, such approved consent application shall allow the individual to work for the same employer (without restrictions on the location) and across positions, except that the prior consent of the Board (which may require a new application) shall be required for any proposed significant changes in the individual’s security-related duties or responsibilities, such as promotion to an officer or other positions that the employer determines will require higher security screening credentials.

“(I) COORDINATION WITH FDIC.—In carrying out this subsection, the Board shall consult and coordinate with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation as needed to promote consistent implementation where appropriate.

“(6) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) CONSENT APPLICATION.—The term ‘consent application’ means an application filed with Board by an individual (or by an insured credit union on behalf of an individual) seeking the written consent of the Board under paragraph (1)(A).

“(B) CRIMINAL OFFENSE INVOLVING DISHONESTY.—The term ‘criminal offense involving dishonesty’—

“(i) means an offense under which an individual, directly or indirectly—

“(I) cheats or defrauds; or

“(II) wrongfully takes property belonging to another in violation of a criminal statute;

“(ii) includes an offense that Federal, State, or local law defines as dishonest, or for which dishonesty is an element of the offense; and

“(iii) does not include—

“(I) a misdemeanor criminal offense committed more than one year before the date on which an individual files a consent application, excluding any period of incarceration; or

“(II) an offense involving the possession of controlled substances.

“(C) PRETRIAL DIVERSION OR SIMILAR PROGRAM.—The term ‘pretrial diversion or similar program’ means a program characterized by a suspension or eventual dismissal or reversal of charges or criminal prosecution upon agreement by the accused to restitution, drug or alcohol rehabilitation, anger management, or community service.”.

SEC. 4. REVIEW AND REPORT TO CONGRESS.

Not later than the end of the 2-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the National Credit Union Administration shall—

(1) review the rules issued to carry out this Act and the amendments made by this Act on—

(A) the application of section 19 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1829) and section 205(d) of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1785(d));

(B) the number of applications for consent applications under such sections; and

(C) the rates of approval and denial for consent applications under such sections;

(2) make the results of the review required under paragraph (1) available to the public; and

(3) issue a report to Congress containing any legislative or regulatory recommendations for expanding employment opportunities for those with a previous minor criminal offense.

SEC. 5. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCIA) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GARCIA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to include extraneous material thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. GARCIA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5911, the Fair Hiring in Banking Act. I thank the chair of our Subcommittee on Diversity and Inclusion, Congresswoman JOYCE BEATTY, for this important piece of legislation and the Members of both sides of the aisle who came together to support this bill.

For far too long, American citizens, especially people of color, who have paid their debt to society have continued to face unnecessary barriers to employment within the financial services industry.

Black and Latinx people are overpoliced and face harsher prosecution and sentencing than their White peers for the same crimes. Arrest records for such convictions often prevent individuals from securing employment, putting them at higher risk of homelessness and recidivism.

Until recent changes by the FDIC and the NCUA, if a bank or credit union wanted to hire an individual who is highly qualified but happens to have a couple of minor drug possession violations on their record from 30 years ago, they would need to go through a cumbersome process for filing for a

waiver from the FDIC or NCUA to allow them to hire this highly qualified individual. This is true whether the job that they are applying for is a janitor or a bank teller.

These kinds of policies created entirely unnecessary and unjustified barriers to employment for highly qualified individuals who have done their time and who deserve to be given a second chance to reintegrate into society.

This bill would codify and expand on these recent changes from the FDIC and NCUA to break down these barriers. In particular, this bill reduces the lookback period for certain criminal charges from an indeterminate timeline to 7 years, or 5 years from the time a person is released from incarceration.

The bill also makes it clear that criminal offenses that have been expunged, sealed, or dismissed are not included in the FDIC or NCUA review of eligibility to work for an insured bank or credit union.

This bill also would build on the administrative changes that FDIC and NCUA have made by providing statutory clarity and the definition of certain crimes of dishonesty that receive special treatment under their rules.

We must ensure that those who have successfully paid their debt to society are not arbitrarily denied job opportunities that they otherwise are qualified to do.

Again, I thank Chair BEATTY for introducing this important bill, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5911, the Fair Hiring in Banking Act. I appreciate the hard work of Congresswoman BEATTY from Ohio in its preparation and passage.

This bill is an important step toward continuing to expand employment opportunities for all Americans, including ex-offenders.

This bill is bipartisan. In fact, this bill codifies rules promulgated under the previous administration. The FDIC rules struck a balance between allowing qualified individuals to obtain employment through the waiver process with the need to protect the safety and soundness of our banking system.

Republicans and Democrats worked together on this bill to ensure that both of those objectives were met. In fact, I am proud to say that one place where we worked together to improve the bill was on the question of rehabilitation. Just because an individual once committed a crime does not automatically mean that they can never be trusted, nor does it mean they are unqualified to work in our financial system.

Madam Speaker, it is our responsibility as lawmakers to ensure that our banking system is safeguarded against bad actors, but it is also our responsibility to ensure that those who are

qualified to work in America's financial institutions have that opportunity to pursue happiness in that manner.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill and support those who have repaid their debt to society as they begin that important journey of shifting back to society, building a new life, and pursuing happiness.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1545

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY).

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois for yielding time, and I also thank him and the minority for their support of this bill.

Madam Speaker, with the historic recovery since President Biden took office, there are now 11.5 million job openings in the United States. Unfortunately, for 78 million justice-involved individuals—that is one out of every three American adults—those opportunities are too often out of reach.

Under current law, people with criminal records are prohibited from working in a federally insured financial institution like a bank or a credit union unless they get a waiver from the government. That is just not for major felonies but also for minor misdemeanors, like shoplifting or having an altercation.

That is why my bill, H.R. 5911, the Fair Hiring in Banking Act, would update the law to reduce barriers for individuals with criminal records seeking to work at a federally insured financial institution.

Take the example of a young person that had an altercation with a police officer, a misdemeanor, and got 6 months probation with no time served and without admitting guilt. They would fall under this.

Specifically, this bill would reduce the existing lifetime ban to a more effective 7-year ban. Research shows that after 7 years, someone convicted of a felony is no more likely to commit a new offense than any other person.

Importantly, my bill would keep in place the ban for people who are convicted of major financial offenses like bank fraud or money laundering.

The bill also, as you have heard, codifies some of the recent rulemaking of the FDIC to exempt those individuals whose crimes have been expunged or whose offenses happened before the age of 21.

I would like to point out to my colleagues that this is a bipartisan bill that passed the Financial Services Committee without controversy. It has the backing of major financial services industry groups and a broad range of organizations, from the United States Chamber of Commerce to Public Citizen.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Again, I thank Mrs. BEATTY for her work on this bill and her leadership as our subcommittee chair.

I think it deserves reiterating that when former FDIC Chair Jelena McWilliams was at the helm, she is the one who led the way to issue rules that allow individuals convicted of certain crimes who are currently barred from employment in the banking industry to apply for an exemption. Chair McWilliams did, I think, an outstanding job at the helm of the FDIC on behalf of the Trump administration.

H.R. 5911 takes the approach that would codify—put into law—aspects of that rulemaking, as well as expand the employment opportunities at banks and credit unions.

As Congresswoman BEATTY says, it does this, in part, by eliminating that waiver requirement for certain older criminal charges and reducing the lookback for crimes committed by persons under the age of 21.

This bill in no way eliminates the waiver requirement for crimes specific to a financial institution, and it doesn't change the 10-year minimum probation period.

This bipartisan bill codifies work done by the prior administration in an effective way that opens up, as I say, the opportunity for many people in this country to pursue happiness by way of a career in the financial services industry.

Madam Speaker, I spent almost four decades in the financial industry and have been involved in hiring hundreds of people in the banking industry, and this is the kind of a practical, common-sense view that I think will help many of our banks find and retain key members of their staff.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Ohio for her work. I encourage colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

H.R. 5911 is just the next step toward addressing employment barriers for justice-involved individuals. More must be done, and I am glad that we can agree in a bipartisan manner to provide this opportunity with fair access to employment opportunities at banks and credit unions.

I thank Chair BEATTY for this bill, and I again urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important H.R. 5911.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5911, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

EMPOWERING STATES TO PROTECT SENIORS FROM BAD ACTORS ACT

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5914) to amend the Investor Protection and Securities Reform Act of 2010 to provide grants to States for enhanced protection of senior investors and senior policyholders, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5914

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Empowering States to Protect Seniors from Bad Actors Act”.

SEC. 2. GRANTS TO ELIGIBLE ENTITIES FOR ENHANCED PROTECTION OF SENIOR INVESTORS AND SENIOR POLICYHOLDERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 989A of the Investor Protection and Securities Reform Act of 2010 (15 U.S.C. 5537) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 989A. GRANTS TO ELIGIBLE ENTITIES FOR ENHANCED PROTECTION OF SENIOR INVESTORS AND SENIOR POLICYHOLDERS.

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ‘eligible entity’ means—

“(A) the securities commission (or any agency or office performing like functions) of any State; and

“(B) the insurance department (or any agency or office performing like functions) of any State.

“(2) SENIOR.—The term ‘senior’ means any individual who has attained the age of 62 years or older.

“(3) SENIOR FINANCIAL FRAUD.—The term ‘senior financial fraud’ means a fraudulent or otherwise illegal, unauthorized, or improper act or process of an individual, including a caregiver or a fiduciary, that—

“(A) uses the resources of a senior for monetary or personal benefit, profit, or gain;

“(B) results in depriving a senior of rightful access to or use of benefits, resources, belongings, or assets; or

“(C) is an action described in section 1348 of title 18, United States Code, that is taken against a senior.

“(4) TASK FORCE.—The term ‘task force’ means the task force established under subsection (b)(1).

“(b) GRANT PROGRAM.—

“(1) TASK FORCE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall establish a task force to carry out the grant program under paragraph (2).

“(B) MEMBERSHIP.—The task force shall consist of the following members:

“(i) A Chair of the task force, who—

“(I) shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Commission, in consultation with the Commissioners of the Commission; and

“(II) may be a representative of the Office of the Investor Advocate of the Commission,

the Division of Enforcement of the Commission, or such other representative as the Commission determines appropriate.

“(ii) If the Chair is not a representative of the Office of the Investor Advocate of the Commission, a representative of such Office.

“(iii) If the Chair is not a representative of the Division of Enforcement of the Commission, a representative of such Division.

“(iv) Such other representatives as the Commission determines appropriate.

“(C) **DETAIL OF EXECUTIVE AGENCY EMPLOYEES.**—Upon the request of the Commission, the head of any Federal agency may detail, on a reimbursable basis, any of the personnel of that Federal agency to the Commission to assist it in carrying out its functions under this section. The detail of any such personnel shall be without interruption or loss of civil service status or privilege.

“(2) **GRANTS.**—The task force shall carry out a program under which the task force shall make grants, on a competitive basis, to eligible entities, which—

“(A) may use the grant funds—

“(i) to hire staff to identify, investigate, and prosecute (through civil, administrative, or criminal enforcement actions) cases involving senior financial fraud;

“(ii) to fund technology, equipment, and training for regulators, prosecutors, and law enforcement officers, in order to identify, investigate, and prosecute cases involving senior financial fraud;

“(iii) to provide educational materials and training to seniors to increase awareness and understanding of senior financial fraud;

“(iv) to develop comprehensive plans to combat senior financial fraud; and

“(v) to enhance provisions of State law to provide protection from senior financial fraud; and

“(B) may not use the grant funds for any indirect expense, such as rent, utilities, or any other general administrative cost that is not directly related to the purpose of the grant program.

“(3) **AUTHORITY OF TASK FORCE.**—In carrying out paragraph (2), the task force—

“(A) may consult with staff of the Commission; and

“(B) shall make public all actions of the task force relating to carrying out that paragraph.

“(c) **APPLICATIONS.**—An eligible entity desiring a grant under this section shall submit an application to the task force, in such form and in such a manner as the task force may determine, that includes—

“(1) a proposal for activities to protect seniors from senior financial fraud that are proposed to be funded using a grant under this section, including—

“(A) an identification of the scope of the problem of senior financial fraud in the applicable State;

“(B) a description of how the proposed activities would—

“(i) protect seniors from senior financial fraud, including by proactively identifying victims of senior financial fraud;

“(ii) assist in the investigation and prosecution of those committing senior financial fraud; and

“(iii) discourage and reduce cases of senior financial fraud; and

“(C) a description of how the proposed activities would be coordinated with other State efforts; and

“(2) any other information that the task force determines appropriate.

“(d) **PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES; REPORTING REQUIREMENTS; AUDITS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The task force—

“(A) may establish such performance objectives and reporting requirements for eligible entities receiving a grant under this section as the task force determines are nec-

essary to carry out and assess the effectiveness of the program under this section; and

“(B) shall require each eligible entity that receives a grant under this section to submit to the task force a detailed accounting of the use of grant funds, which shall be submitted at such time, in such form, and containing such information as the task force may require.

“(2) **REPORT.**—Not later than 2 years, and again not later than 5 years, after the date of the enactment of the Empowering States to Protect Seniors from Bad Actors Act, the task force shall submit to the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate a report that—

“(A) specifies each recipient of a grant under this section;

“(B) includes a description of the programs that are supported by each such grant; and

“(C) includes an evaluation by the task force of the effectiveness of such grants.

“(3) **AUDITS.**—The task force shall annually conduct an audit of the program under this section to ensure that eligible entities to which grants are made under that program are, for the year covered by the audit, using grant funds for the intended purposes of those funds.

“(e) **MAXIMUM AMOUNT.**—The amount of a grant to an eligible entity under this section may not exceed \$500,000, which the task force shall adjust annually to reflect the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

“(f) **SUBGRANTS.**—An eligible entity that receives a grant under this section may, in consultation with the task force, make a subgrant, as the eligible entity determines is necessary or appropriate—

“(1) to carry out the activities described in subsection (b)(2)(A); and

“(2) which may not be used for any activity described in subsection (b)(2)(B).

“(g) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028.”

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act is amended by striking the item relating to section 989A and inserting the following:

“Sec. 989A. Grants to eligible entities for enhanced protection of senior investors and senior policyholders.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise to voice my support for H.R. 5914, the Empowering

States to Protect Seniors from Bad Actors Act. I thank Mr. GOTTHEIMER for introducing this legislation that provides grants to State securities regulators to support programs that protect senior investors. I also thank Mr. MCHENRY, the minority spokesperson, for working with us on this important bill.

Madam Speaker, seniors are particularly vulnerable to investment frauds, scams, and deceptive practices. In October of last year, in its annual report on elder fraud and abuse, the Department of Justice reported that in 2020 alone, seniors suffered over \$1 billion in financial losses due to fraud.

State securities and insurance regulators are on the front lines of protecting our investors. The SEC, with the support of its Investor Advocate and Division of Enforcement, is well placed to evaluate and administer grant programs to bolster State regulators' efforts to better protect senior investors.

This bill is widely supported by investor advocates and State securities regulators, including the North American Securities Administrators Association, the Consumer Federation of America, Public Citizen, and the CFA Institute.

Madam Speaker, I, again, thank Members on both sides for coming together on this bill, and I urge its passage.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H.R. 5914, the Empowering States to Protect Seniors from Bad Actors Act. I thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GOTTHEIMER), my friend, for his work on this important legislation.

Protecting investors, especially the most vulnerable to financial crimes and fraud, is a bipartisan effort. In the great State of Arkansas, our seniors make up 17.4 percent of our population and, across the Nation, with 54 million seniors over the age of 65, senior investors are a frequent target of investment fraudsters.

It is especially important that we protect this population against fraud and punish bad actors, especially since these investors are largely on fixed incomes, living on their savings.

H.R. 5914 better equips State securities regulators and their enforcement and investigative arms to pursue, punish, and deter financial crimes and fraud committed against our seniors.

With this being a new grant program, important provisions have been included that require an interim and final report to the Congress. This will allow us to determine the effectiveness of this program before it is renewed.

I urge colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA).

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my colleague from New Jersey Mr. GOTTHEIMER's bill, H.R. 5914, the Empowering States to Protect Seniors from Bad Actors Act, of which I am a proud cosponsor.

Increasingly, senior investors and consumers have become the target of financial exploitation. Sadly, one in five older Americans have been victimized by financial fraud.

Madam Speaker, in today's world of technology and telemarketing calls and robocalls, it is only getting worse.

I can tell you, Madam Speaker, that I have had many lives in my life. I am like a cat. The first life I had was as a geriatric social worker. I saw it back then, but it was a little bit different. Now, with technology and all the high-tech things that one can do, it gets worse and worse. The numbers are getting higher, and the dollar values are getting higher.

Protecting seniors from financial exploitation is critical to ensuring that seniors can maintain a secure retirement.

This bill will help do that. It creates a senior investor protection grant program to be implemented by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which will work closely with State securities regulators to protect older investors and educate seniors about financial matters and financial scams.

Madam Speaker, I thank Chairwoman WATERS and Representative GOTTHEIMER for bringing this bipartisan bill before us today. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this bill, and I look forward to seeing it come to fruition.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, let me again urge our colleagues to provide support for this bill.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GARCIA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, this is a strongly bipartisan bill aimed to strengthen senior investment protection programs at our States' securities and insurance regulators. It will help protect millions of seniors who are vulnerable to scams and fraudsters.

I thank Mr. GOTTHEIMER for his leadership on this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCIA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5914, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

SMALL BUSINESS MERGERS, ACQUISITIONS, SALES, AND BROKERAGE SIMPLIFICATION ACT OF 2021

Mr. GARCIA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 935) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to exempt from registration brokers performing services in connection with the transfer of ownership of smaller privately held companies, as amended. The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 935

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Small Business Mergers, Acquisitions, Sales, and Brokerage Simplification Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. REGISTRATION EXEMPTION FOR MERGER AND ACQUISITION BROKERS.

Section 15(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78o(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(13) REGISTRATION EXEMPTION FOR MERGER AND ACQUISITION BROKERS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraphs (B) and (C), an M&A broker shall be exempt from registration under this section.

"(B) EXCLUDED ACTIVITIES.—An M&A broker is not exempt from registration under this paragraph if such broker does any of the following:

"(i) Directly or indirectly, in connection with the transfer of ownership of an eligible privately held company, receives, holds, transmits, or has custody of the funds or securities to be exchanged by the parties to the transaction.

"(ii) Engages on behalf of an issuer in a public offering of any class of securities that is registered, or is required to be registered, with the Commission under section 12 or with respect to which the issuer files, or is required to file, periodic information, documents, and reports under subsection (d).

"(iii) Engages on behalf of any party in a transaction involving a shell company, other than a business combination related shell company.

"(iv) Directly, or indirectly through any of its affiliates, provides financing related to the transfer of ownership of an eligible privately held company.

"(v) Assists any party to obtain financing from an unaffiliated third party without—

"(I) complying with all other applicable laws in connection with such assistance, including, if applicable, Regulation T (12 C.F.R. 220 et seq.); and

"(II) disclosing any compensation in writing to the party.

"(vi) Represents both the buyer and the seller in the same transaction without providing clear written disclosure as to the parties the broker represents and obtaining written consent from both parties to the joint representation.

"(vii) Facilitates a transaction with a group of buyers formed with the assistance of the M&A broker to acquire the eligible privately held company.

"(viii) Engages in a transaction involving the transfer of ownership of an eligible privately held company to a passive buyer or group of passive buyers.

"(ix) Binds a party to a transfer of ownership of an eligible privately held company.

"(C) DISQUALIFICATION.—An M&A broker is not exempt from registration under this paragraph if such broker (and if and as appli-

cable, including any officer, director, member, manager, partner, or employee of such broker)—

"(i) has been barred from association with a broker or dealer by the Commission, any State, or any self-regulatory organization; or

"(ii) is suspended from association with a broker or dealer

"(D) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to limit any other authority of the Commission to exempt any person, or any class of persons, from any provision of this title, or from any provision of any rule or regulation thereunder.

"(E) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

"(i) BUSINESS COMBINATION RELATED SHELL COMPANY.—The term 'business combination related shell company' means a shell company that is formed by an entity that is not a shell company—

"(I) solely for the purpose of changing the corporate domicile of that entity solely within the United States; or

"(II) solely for the purpose of completing a business combination transaction (as defined under section 230.165(f) of title 17, Code of Federal Regulations) among one or more entities other than the company itself, none of which is a shell company.

"(ii) CONTROL.—The term 'control' means the power, directly or indirectly, to direct the management or policies of a company, whether through ownership of securities, by contract, or otherwise. There is a presumption of control if, upon completion of a transaction, the buyer or group of buyers—

"(I) has the right to vote 25 percent or more of a class of voting securities or the power to sell or direct the sale of 25 percent or more of a class of voting securities; or

"(II) in the case of a partnership or limited liability company, has the right to receive upon dissolution, or has contributed, 25 percent or more of the capital.

"(iii) ELIGIBLE PRIVATELY HELD COMPANY.—The term 'eligible privately held company' means a privately held company that meets both of the following conditions:

"(I) The company does not have any class of securities registered, or required to be registered, with the Commission under section 12 or with respect to which the company files, or is required to file, periodic information, documents, and reports under subsection (d).

"(II) In the fiscal year ending immediately before the fiscal year in which the services of the M&A broker are initially engaged with respect to the securities transaction, the company meets either or both of the following conditions (determined in accordance with the historical financial accounting records of the company):

"(aa) The earnings of the company before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization are less than \$25,000,000.

"(bb) The gross revenues of the company are less than \$250,000,000.

For purposes of this subclause, the Commission may by rule modify the dollar figures if the Commission determines that such a modification is necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors.

"(iv) M&A BROKER.—The term 'M&A broker' means a broker, and any person associated with a broker, engaged in the business of effecting securities transactions solely in connection with the transfer of ownership of an eligible privately held company, regardless of whether the broker acts on behalf of a seller or buyer, through the purchase, sale, exchange, issuance, repurchase, or redemption of, or a business combination involving, securities or assets of the eligible privately held company, if the broker reasonably believes that—

“(I) upon consummation of the transaction, any person acquiring securities or assets of the eligible privately held company, acting alone or in concert—

“(aa) will control the eligible privately held company or the business conducted with the assets of the eligible privately held company; and

“(bb) directly or indirectly, will be active in the management of the eligible privately held company or the business conducted with the assets of the eligible privately held company, including without limitation, for example, by—

“(AA) electing executive officers;

“(BB) approving the annual budget;

“(CC) serving as an executive or other executive manager; or

“(DD) carrying out such other activities as the Commission may, by rule, determine to be in the public interest; and

“(II) if any person is offered securities in exchange for securities or assets of the eligible privately held company, such person will, prior to becoming legally bound to consummate the transaction, receive or have reasonable access to the most recent fiscal year-end financial statements of the issuer of the securities as customarily prepared by the management of the issuer in the normal course of operations and, if the financial statements of the issuer are audited, reviewed, or compiled, any related statement by the independent accountant, a balance sheet dated not more than 120 days before the date of the offer, and information pertaining to the management, business, results of operations for the period covered by the foregoing financial statements, and material loss contingencies of the issuer.

“(v) SHELL COMPANY.—The term ‘shell company’ means a company that at the time of a transaction with an eligible privately held company—

“(I) has no or nominal operations; and

“(II) has—

“(aa) no or nominal assets;

“(bb) assets consisting solely of cash and cash equivalents; or

“(cc) assets consisting of any amount of cash and cash equivalents and nominal other assets.

“(F) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—On the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this paragraph, and every 5 years thereafter, each dollar amount in subparagraph (E)(iii)(II) shall be adjusted by—

“(I) dividing the annual value of the Employment Cost Index For Wages and Salaries, Private Industry Workers (or any successor index), as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the calendar year preceding the calendar year in which the adjustment is being made by the annual value of such index (or successor) for the calendar year ending December 31, 2021; and

“(II) multiplying such dollar amount by the quotient obtained under subclause (I).

“(ii) ROUNDING.—Each dollar amount determined under clause (i) shall be rounded to the nearest multiple of \$100,000.”

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act and any amendment made by this Act shall take effect on the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to include extraneous material thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

□ 1600

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge passage of H.R. 935, the Small Business Mergers, Acquisitions, Sales, and Brokerage Simplification Act of 2021. I thank its lead sponsors, Congressman HUIZENGA, who serves as the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Investor Protection, Entrepreneurship and Capital Markets, as well as Congresswoman MALONEY who served as the chairwoman of the same subcommittee last Congress.

Congressman HUIZENGA and Congresswoman MALONEY have come together to put forth a commonsense bill, which provides relief for small and midsize businesses who are looking to merge or sell their companies.

Generally, mergers and acquisitions brokers act as intermediaries who conduct negotiated sales of privately held small- and medium-sized companies. These so-called M&A brokers essentially help facilitate the transfer of ownership and control of such companies to a buyer.

The Securities and Exchange Commission, which oversees brokers, can become involved in these transactions because M&A brokers facilitate securities transactions when they connect a selling company to a buyer.

In 2014, the SEC, via a no-action letter, permitted M&A brokers to effect securities transactions with the transfer of ownership of privately held companies without registering as a broker-dealer. This no-action letter helps to account for the fact that small and midsize businesses have fewer resources to pay for the services of registered broker-dealers, and ultimately do not pose the kinds of potentially systemic risks that larger companies may pose.

H.R. 935 would codify the SEC 2014 no-action letter and will further clarify and simplify the registration regime for M&A brokers, which will reduce costs for buyers and sellers.

H.R. 935 is consistent with the North American Securities Administrators Association's model State regulation for M&A brokers, which exempts M&A brokers from State securities legislation.

Madam Speaker, I again thank Members on both sides for coming together on this bill, and I urge its passage, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the committee in support of H.R. 935, the Small Business Mergers, Acquisitions, Sales, and Brokerage Simplification Act. I particularly want to thank the bill's sponsor, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA), for his leadership on this issue on behalf of small businesses across our country. The importance of small businesses to our economy, our job creation, and the innovation across our Nation cannot be overstated. They are the backbone of all of our communities.

In October 2020, the SBA, the Small Business Administration, reported that there were 31.7 million small businesses in the United States. Yet, too often Democrats' heavy-handed approach to business regulation in this country can put that success at risk. A one-size-fits-all regulatory approach disproportionately burdens small enterprises. For those looking to grow through merger and acquisition, they often face additional costs, the expense of that transaction.

The committee has found that merger and acquisition brokers provide crucial services to small businesses whose owners desire to sell the business or merge with another firm. However, certain of these brokers face significant compliance costs, including SEC registration fees, which, of course, are passed on to their clients, the small businesses.

H.R. 935 helps to alleviate these costs by amending the Exchange Act to create a simplified registration system for these kinds of merger and acquisition brokers.

The Securities and Exchange Commission, the SEC, agrees with the premise of this bill. In fact, back in 2014, the SEC issued a no-action letter to exempt certain M&A brokers from registration, and that no-action letter, Madam Speaker, is relied upon today.

Without a change in law, the regulated community is left in a state of uncertainty when it comes to Federal securities laws. The gentleman from Michigan's bill will clarify, simplify, and provide much-needed certainty as to that process without compromising important investor protections.

I also remind my colleagues that this bill has passed the House in previous Congresses. Therefore, our committee urges our colleagues to support H.R. 935, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers and I am prepared to close.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time until Mr. HILL yields back.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA), the author of this legislation and the ranking member of our Investor Protection, Entrepreneurship, and Capital Markets Subcommittee.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my legislation,

H.R. 935, the Small Business Mergers, Acquisitions, Sales, and Brokerage Simplification Act of 2021.

Madam Speaker, this bill isn't new, we have been here before. In fact, this will be the third instance that my legislation has actually come to the floor. Each time Members of this body have unanimously supported the legislation before us today. I certainly hope that the third time is the charm.

Let's be clear. For small, privately-owned businesses, merger and acquisition advisers and business brokers perform crucial roles in preparing these privately held businesses for a sale or a merger by finding and screening potential business buyers or partners. These brokers play a vital role in navigating M&A transactions to successful outcomes.

Unfortunately, Federal securities regulations technically require an M&A broker to be registered and regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission, as well as FINRA, just like a Wall Street investment banker selling or buying publicly traded companies. This is a problem long identified by both practitioners and the regulators themselves.

Whether it is a small, locally owned store in Holland, Michigan, my hometown, or a Fortune 500 company, today, the same rules apply, regardless of the size of the business, the size of the transaction, or whether they are publicly or privately held.

Sadly, these last 2 years have only increased the need for my bill. Despite \$5 trillion in COVID relief packages, which have often picked winners and losers, rising costs due to inflation are making it difficult for many small businesses to keep the lights on today.

Recent data from the Federal Reserve itself showed that 85 percent of small businesses experienced financial hardships and difficulties in 2021. According to the Small Business Administration, 68 percent of small business owners say they are having a hard time keeping and hiring staff.

Nevertheless, small businesses continue to be the backbone of all of our local economies. Just look at my home State of Michigan, which is the home of very large companies like the automakers, office furniture makers, chemical companies, and medical device companies. But it also is a place where 98 percent of businesses are small businesses—98 percent of them—and they employ literally half of the Michigan workforce. Just as important, for every \$100 spent at a local business, roughly \$68 stays in the local economy, according to studies.

Small businesses need to grow and have to do a couple of different things to be successful. For some that means they need to consolidate; some may need to restructure and try to recover from the challenges that have been exacerbated by the pandemic or the economy or whatever it might be; and sometimes it may be a family succession plan that is happening within

those small businesses. These innovators, entrepreneurs, and risk-takers are critical to our country's economic growth and prosperity. We need to level the playing field that gives an unfair advantage to those Wall Street big guys.

So, how did we get here?

As was discussed, in 2006 merger and acquisition brokers attempted to address their concerns with the Securities and Exchange Commission by developing a rule that would codify and simplify the "broker-dealer" regulation.

Unfortunately, due to the fallout from the great financial crisis, the SEC could not make the time for this rule-making and make it a priority, which sent groups then to Congress for a legislative fix. Along the way, this bill has enjoyed bipartisan and bicameral support. It passed the Committee on Financial Services, not once, not twice, but now four times, including this last summer.

In 2014, the chief counsel of the Division of Trading of the Securities and Exchange Commission released the M&A broker no-action letter, which concluded that the SEC staff would not recommend enforcement against an unregistered person who was engaged in facilitating a securities transaction solely related to the purchase or sale of a privately held company—regardless of the size of the company—provided certain enumerated conditions were met.

H.R. 935 is consistent with the no-action letter but will clarify and simplify the merger process for small businesses and M&A brokers. The bill codifies the extensive investor protections, while not affecting the SEC's jurisdiction over M&A brokers.

However, a no-action letter is not legally binding. It cannot change securities laws. That is up to us, Congress. We must pass my legislation to provide legal clarity once and for all.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. NEWMAN). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Madam Speaker, we have been on this journey for nearly 10 years, going back to the 113th Congress. While many of the Members who served with me back then no longer remain, the challenges small businesses face have not dimmed.

Madam Speaker, I recognize my colleague, Representative BRIAN HIGGINS from New York, who has been the original cosponsor from day one, and he has been on this journey every step of the way, as well as Congresswoman MALONEY and Chairwoman WATERS and Ranking Member MCHENRY.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to pass this commonsense bipartisan legislation.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, let me conclude the discussion on H.R. 935 by

thanking my friend from Michigan for his persistent leadership over many Congresses on this topic. I urge my colleagues to support him in this effort, putting it over the goal line, and getting a great result out of the Senate in the days ahead.

Madam Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, I certainly hope the third time is the charm, as the sponsor of the bill has reiterated. H.R. 935 will provide legal certainty to certain financial intermediaries who serve and support small business owners and buyers.

The bill would codify a longstanding no-action letter by the Securities and Exchange Commission. I thank its sponsors, Mr. HUIZENGA and Mrs. MALONEY.

Madam Speaker, I urge the speedy passage by the House, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 935, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

RUSSIA AND BELARUS FINANCIAL SANCTIONS ACT OF 2022

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7066) to require United States financial institutions to ensure entities and persons owned or controlled by the institution comply with financial sanctions on the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus to the same extent as the institution itself, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7066

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Russia and Belarus Financial Sanctions Act of 2022".

SEC. 2. REQUIREMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A United States financial institution shall take all actions necessary and available to cause any entity or person owned or controlled by the institution to comply with any provision of law described in subsection (b) to the same extent as required of a United States financial institution.

(b) PROVISION OF LAW DESCRIBED.—A provision of law described in this subsection is any prohibition or limitation described in a sanctions-related statute, regulation or order applicable to a United States financial institution concerning the Russian Federation or the Republic of Belarus, involving—

- (1) the conduct of transactions;
- (2) the acceptance of deposits;
- (3) the making, granting, transferring, holding, or brokering of loans or credits;
- (4) the purchasing or selling of foreign exchange, securities, commodity futures, or options;
- (5) the procuring of purchasers and sellers described under paragraph (4) as principal or agent; or
- (6) any other good or service provided by a United States financial institution.

(c) PENALTY.—A United States financial institution that violates subsection (a) shall be subject to the penalties described in the applicable statute, regulation or order applicable to a United States financial institution.

(d) UNITED STATES FINANCIAL INSTITUTION DEFINED.—In this section, the term “United States financial institution” means any U.S. entity (including its foreign branches) that is engaged in the business of accepting deposits, making, granting, transferring, holding, or brokering loans or credits, or purchasing or selling foreign exchange, securities, futures or options, or procuring purchasers and sellers thereof, as principal or agent. It includes depository institutions, banks, savings banks, money services businesses, operators of credit card systems, trust companies, insurance companies, securities brokers and dealers, futures and options brokers and dealers, forward contract and foreign exchange merchants, securities and commodities exchanges, clearing corporations, investment companies, employee benefit plans, dealers in precious metals, stones, or jewels, and U.S. holding companies, U.S. affiliates, or U.S. subsidiaries of any of the foregoing. This term includes those branches, offices, and agencies of foreign financial institutions that are located in the United States, but not such institutions’ foreign branches, offices, or agencies.

SEC. 3. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and include extraneous material thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7066, the Russia and Belarus Financial Sanctions Act, sponsored by Congressman BRAD SHERMAN.

Within days of Russia’s unjustified and inhumane invasion of Ukraine, President Biden demonstrated strong leadership when he brought our allies together to impose the toughest set of sanctions ever against a major world economy.

The effectiveness of these sanctions will depend in large part on strong enforcement of these restrictions and prohibitions by the U.S. and by our allies.

□ 1615

U.S. financial institutions, including banks, credit card companies, broker-dealers, money service businesses, cryptocurrency exchanges, and mobile wallets, play a pivotal role in the implementation of U.S. sanctions. There is some ambiguity, however, as to whether compliance by U.S. financial institutions extends to foreign entities that they own or control.

Congressman SHERMAN’s bill will clarify that all foreign operations of U.S. financial institutions, including any subsidiaries domiciled outside the United States, must fully comply with all existing sanctions imposed in response to Russia’s brutal war against Ukraine.

I thank Congressman SHERMAN for his good work on this bipartisan bill, as well as Congressman HILL for partnering with him. This is a commonsense clarification to ensure that we are doing all that we can to degrade the Russian economy until it is no longer able to fund its incursion into Ukraine and to show Russia that there are consequences for its actions. For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, DC, May 6, 2022.

Hon. MAXINE WATERS,
Chairwoman, Committee on Financial Services,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN WATERS: This letter confirms our mutual understanding regarding H.R. 7066, the Russia and Belarus Financial Sanctions Act. Thank you for collaborating with the Committee on Agriculture on the matters within our jurisdiction.

The Committee on Agriculture will forego any further consideration of this bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor for consideration. However, by foregoing consideration at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over any subject matter contained in this or similar legislation. We request that our Committee be consulted and involved as this bill moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues in our jurisdiction. The Committee on Agriculture also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation and ask that you support any such request.

We would appreciate a response to this letter confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 7066, and request that a copy of

our letters on this matter be published in the Congressional Record during Floor consideration.

Sincerely,

DAVID SCOTT,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,
Washington, DC, May 9, 2022.

Hon. DAVID SCOTT,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MISTER CHAIRMAN: I am writing to acknowledge your letter dated May 9, 2022, regarding the waiver by the Committee on Agriculture of any jurisdictional claims over the matters contained in H.R. 7066, the “Russian and Belarus Financial Sanctions Act.” The Committee on Financial Services confirms our mutual understanding that your Committee does not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and your Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within your jurisdiction.

The Committee on Financial Services further recognizes your interest in appointment of outside conferees from the Committee on Agriculture should this bill or similar language be considered in a conference with the Senate.

Pursuant to your request, I will ensure that this exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during Floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

MAXINE WATERS,
Chairwoman.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Illinois for managing the bill. It is also good to be on this House floor again talking on an issue that we share in common, and that is the importance of sanctions being successful as a part of our strategy to get Mr. Putin out of Ukraine. So it has been very good to partner with my friend from California (Mr. SHERMAN) on H.R. 7066, the Russia and Belarus Financial Sanctions Act.

Madam Speaker, U.S. financial institutions are already prohibited from engaging in transactions with sanctioned Russian entities, but H.R. 7066 extends that prohibition to entities owned or controlled by U.S. financial institutions as well. This is a commonsense provision, and it has helped other sanctions programs be more successful, and I cite particularly the efforts to isolate Iran and North Korea.

Under the President’s ongoing Russia measures, anyone providing support to a sanctioned person runs the risk of being sanctioned themselves. We know that U.S. financial institutions are fully aware of us. Congress expects their full compliance and to be watchful on their affiliates that may also do business with Russia.

As the U.S. continues to pressure the Putin regime, we must seek and prevent opportunities for Russia to find loopholes for non-U.S. financial institutions.

I am glad to see that our current sanctions on Russia are making it more difficult for Moscow to find alternatives to Western banks. However, opportunities remain for us to tighten these multilateral sanctions and increase pressure on Russia, particularly in Russia's energy exports. Both the United States and Europe continue to provide carve-outs for energy transactions, and the next step on the sanctions ladder is to close these loopholes so that Russia cannot receive hard currency by selling oil and gas.

I hope that Republicans and Democrats can work together to pursue this kind of policy and continue to collaborate on how to tighten the financial noose around Putin. Just as we worked on this bill together, I hope Members on both sides of the aisle will come together and support the work of my friend from California.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN).

Mr. SHERMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7066, the Russia and Belarus Financial Sanctions Act.

I thank Chairwoman WATERS, Ranking Member MCHENRY, and my co-lead on this bill, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL), for their work in bringing forward this legislation.

This bill passed unanimously in the Financial Services Committee in March. The Russia and Belarus Financial Sanctions Act represents a significant step forward in imposing sanctions on Russia and on Belarus for their historic aggression.

I have spent 26 years on the Foreign Affairs Committee and well over a decade on the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus. I understand the importance of financial sanctions in changing Russia's behavior in part through my discussions with President Zelenskyy and other Ukrainian leaders who have pointed out that that is their Achilles' heel.

Chairwoman WATERS and I have for several years been pushing to prohibit Americans from purchasing all new Russian sovereign debt and have passed that through the House several times. But that was before the invasion.

As has been explained by my colleagues who have spoken, we now have effective sanctions prohibiting U.S. financial institutions from engaging in a wide range of transactions with Russian and Belarusian individuals and entities—particularly the Russian Central Bank—many of the state-owned enterprises and financial institutions, and oligarchs.

But what people have not focused on is that these sanctions apply only to U.S. persons and do not apply to the over 1,000 foreign subsidiaries of American financial institutions. As we meet here today, foreign subsidiaries owned by U.S. financial institutions are engaging in the very financial trans-

actions that we have prohibited if engaged by a U.S. institution. It is time to deal with this gaping loophole. That is why this bill requires all U.S. financial institutions to prevent their foreign subsidiaries from engaging in transactions prohibited to U.S.-based financial institutions.

Madam Speaker, I think it is important that this bill has acquired bipartisan support and shows that Congress comes together to deal with this outrageous invasion, and I urge my colleagues to support this timely legislation.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I thank my good friend, Mr. SHERMAN, on this bill, and let me remind the leaders of the Kremlin that Americans on both sides of this aisle are unified in our efforts to cut off the economic flow to the Kremlin, and we share that objective with our friends in Europe. When I was in Europe a few weeks ago, just before Easter, leaders in both Poland and Romania reiterated that they are prepared to go further in economic sanctions against the Putin regime and Moscow.

So it needs to be clear that Americans, while we are fully on board with our transatlantic friends in constraining Mr. Putin, the announced sanctions by President Biden and the sanctions that we are talking about today are just a beginning point as this Congress works to provide lethal assistance with 31 countries to help the Ukrainians defend themselves. This Congress helps provide humanitarian assistance, along with countries from all around the world and the United Nations, to help the Ukrainians have the medicine, food, and material that they need to survive in this really outrageous and unprecedented attack by the Russians on the sovereign nation of Ukraine.

So it is important to note here that we are here not for the last time to talk about how to fine-tune, how to tighten, and how to direct our economic sanctions more successfully.

Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from California for our collaboration on this. I encourage all Members on both sides of the aisle to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time. The Russia and Belarus Financial Sanctions Act was passed by our committee with bipartisan support. It provides an important clarification to ensure financial institutions follow the law and implement sanctions on Russia and Belarus.

Madam Speaker, I urge Members to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7066, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

UKRAINE COMPREHENSIVE DEBT PAYMENT RELIEF ACT OF 2022

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7081) to seek immediate bilateral, multilateral, and commercial debt service payment relief for Ukraine, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7081

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Ukraine Comprehensive Debt Payment Relief Act of 2022".

SEC. 2. SUSPENSION OF MULTILATERAL DEBT PAYMENTS OF UKRAINE.

(a) UNITED STATES POSITION IN THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at each international financial institution (as defined in section 1701(c)(2) of the International Financial Institutions Act) to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to advocate that the respective institution immediately suspend all debt service payments owed to the institution by Ukraine.

(b) OFFICIAL BILATERAL AND COMMERCIAL DEBT SERVICE PAYMENT RELIEF.—The Secretary of the Treasury, working in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall commence immediate efforts with other governments and commercial creditor groups, through the Paris Club of Official Creditors and other bilateral and multilateral frameworks, both formal and informal, to pursue comprehensive debt payment relief for Ukraine.

(c) MULTILATERAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR UKRAINE.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall direct the United States Executive Director at each international financial institution (as defined in section 1701(c)(2) of the International Financial Institutions Act) to use the voice and vote of the United States to support, to the maximum extent practicable, the provision of concessional financial assistance for Ukraine.

(d) MULTILATERAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR REFUGEES.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall direct the United States Executive Director at each international financial institution (as defined in section 1701(c)(2) of the International Financial Institutions Act) to use the voice and vote of the United States to seek to provide economic support for refugees from Ukraine, including refugees of African descent, and for countries receiving refugees from Ukraine.

SEC. 3. REPORT TO THE CONGRESS.

Not later than December 31 of each year, the President shall—

(1) submit to the Committees on Financial Services, on Appropriations, and on Foreign

Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Foreign Relations and on Appropriations of the Senate, a report on the activities undertaken under this Act; and (2) make public a copy of the report.

SEC. 4. WAIVER AND TERMINATION.

(a) **WAIVER.**—The President may waive the provisions of this Act if the President determines that a waiver is in the national interest of the United States and reports to the Congress an explanation of the reasons therefor.

(b) **TERMINATION.**—The preceding provisions of this Act shall have no force or effect on or after the date that is 7 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material thereon.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 7081, the Ukraine Comprehensive Debt Payment Relief Act which I introduced earlier this year. Ukraine needs significant financial resources to sustain its defense against Putin's brutal invasion, so my bill would provide Ukraine with urgently needed relief from crushing debt payments to international financial institutions like the International Monetary Fund, or IMF, and the World Bank.

Let me provide some context. This year alone Ukraine owes \$4.6 billion—more than \$20 billion in total—to international institutions. And even as it is under siege from the invading Russian Army, Ukraine still owes payments on that debt. For example, the IMF imposes additional surcharges on countries that already have high levels of debt or are behind on their payments.

Ukraine is one of those countries. So while it fights a war against Russia, Ukraine also owes an estimated \$14 million in surcharges to the IMF each month—money that Ukraine desperately needs to defend itself and to provide vital services to its citizens, and, once the war is over, to focus on reconstruction. These surcharges, along with loans and debt payments, will hold Ukraine back not only during this war but for years to come.

Now is not the time for development institutions to come collecting debts, and that is exactly why I introduced the Ukraine Comprehensive Debt Payment Relief Act. My bill would direct U.S. representatives at these institutions to support the immediate suspension of Ukraine's debt payments, direct

our government to coordinate comprehensive debt relief for Ukraine from government and commercial creditors, and direct U.S. Representatives to support additional financial assistance for Ukraine on generous terms.

I would also like to note key language that was put forth by Representative BEATTY which was included in the bill. The language makes clear that the financial assistance called for in the bill should include economic support for refugees from Ukraine for countries receiving refugees. It specifically includes support for refugees of African descent. African refugees from Ukraine have been experiencing discrimination in the current crisis. According to press reports, there have been incidences where African refugees from Ukraine have been stuck at the border, unable to cross safely while suffering through the cold without food or shelter. By adopting this bill, we will send a strong statement of support to these refugees.

I thank Chair WATERS, Ranking Member MCHENRY, and all those on the Financial Services Committee who helped get this bill to the House floor in a timely manner.

Madam Speaker, I urge support for H.R. 7081, a simple but urgent measure to let Ukraine focus its limited resources on defense, aid, and reconstruction, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1630

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7081, the Ukraine Comprehensive Debt Payment Relief Act.

Last month, Ukraine's President Zelenskyy gave a speech about rebuilding a free, sovereign, and democratic future for his sovereign nation of Ukraine. While it seems distant now, with Putin's war raging, we, in fact, must start to think about the country's eventual rebuilding, recovery, and rebirth.

The United States and our allies must support Ukraine to ensure that its debt repayments don't overwhelm the country while it continues to confront Russia's invasion and keeps up the fight every day, not only on the war front but on the home front in trying to keep its domestic operations functioning.

In fact, Madam Speaker, Ukraine is spending roughly some \$5 billion a day in its core functions for government. So while Putin is pulverizing villages, plazas, parks, and ports, the Ukrainian Government presses on, serving its citizens.

But when this war is over, Ukraine will face an enormous financing need that will require international financial institutions to step in with support.

I am pleased to support this legislation, which calls for a suspension of Ukraine's debt service payments and urges debt relief from multilateral and bilateral creditors.

When you think of the hundreds of billions and certainly possibly trillions of dollars of long-term reconstruction that faces Ukraine, you have to recognize the need now for conserving cash flow and conserving its resources.

That rebuilding is going to take immense good government; investment in the country's municipal, health, and education infrastructure; energy resilience; and energy independence. That will be a special opportunity to strengthen democracy and the rule of law in Europe.

Prior to the war, Ukraine's economy had stagnated for too long. Therefore, international financial institutions should assess how best to foster Ukrainian industries that can expand exports, earn hard currency, and move forward.

This bill is an important step in our bilateral and multilateral efforts to help Ukraine push on, get through this war, maintain its services to its citizens, and fight Putin to the end with his leaving the country.

This legislation was reported out of our committee unanimously, and I look forward to its passage today.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY).

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise in support of H.R. 7081 as one of the many actions this Congress has taken to support Ukraine in its fight against Putin's atrocities.

Since the invasions, the U.N. estimates that nearly 6 million refugees have fled Ukraine to neighboring countries, the largest refugee crisis since the 1990s.

That is why I authored the provision in this bill to use the United States' position on international financial institutions—the World Bank, IMF, et cetera—to encourage economic support for refugees.

The provision specifically makes it clear that this economic support should include refugees of African descent who have been experiencing difficulties and discrimination as they flee danger.

I express my thanks to Chairwoman WATERS and Ranking Member MCHENRY for working with me and especially to the bill's sponsor, Congressman GARCÍA. I urge my colleagues to support this excellent bill.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I reiterate my thanks to my friend from Illinois for his work on this bill as one key component of helping Ukraine have the financial wherewithal, the financial resources, to fight back against Putin's illegal invasion.

I remind my colleagues that this debt suspension has a 7-year sunset in the bill, that this is in no way a panacea, but it is an absolutely critical element in the cash flow conservation for the Ukrainians as they attempt to deliver the important services that they have

to in their country of over 40 million people while a war wages on their domestic and sovereign ground.

Madam Speaker, let me urge a “yes” vote on this bill. I thank the gentleman from Illinois, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The debt service payment relief for Ukraine called for in H.R. 7081 would be a quick and efficient way to provide financial support for a country that we all want to do everything we can to help. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7081, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

ISOLATE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ACT OF 2022

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6891) to exclude government officials of the Russian Federation from certain international meetings, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6891

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Isolate Russian Government Officials Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. EXCLUSION OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.—It is the policy of the United States to seek to exclude government officials of the Russian Federation, to the maximum extent practicable, from participation in meetings, proceedings, and other activities of the following organizations:

- (1) Group of 20.
- (2) Bank for International Settlements.
- (3) Basel Committee for Banking Standards.
- (4) Financial Stability Board.
- (5) International Association of Insurance Supervisors.
- (6) International Organization of Securities Commissions.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary of the Treasury, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Securities and Exchange Commission, as the case may be, shall take all necessary steps to advance the policy set forth in subsection (a).

(c) TERMINATION.—This section shall have no force or effect on the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act; or

(2) 30 days after the date that the President reports to Congress that the government of the Russian Federation has ceased its destabilizing activities with respect to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine.

(d) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of this section if the President reports to the Congress that the waiver is in the national interest of the United States and includes an explanation of the reasons therefor.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6891, the Isolate Russian Government Officials Act, sponsored by the Congresswoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER). I commend her for her work on this bill, and I appreciate that she worked with Chairwoman WATERS to improve the bill.

The Russian Government participates, along with the U.S., in a wide range of international organizations that are intended to promote collaboration and harmonize global standards on critical issues like financial stability. However, Russia shattered any notion of international harmony by violating the sovereignty of Ukraine and its people with Putin’s unlawful invasion.

As such, Russia should no longer have a seat at a table of meetings of a wide range of important bodies, including the Basel Committee and the International Organization of Securities Commissions.

I applaud the Biden administration for securing the suspension of Russia from the Bank for International Settlements and the Financial Stability Board. It is time to kick the Kremlin out of every other room and pass H.R. 6891.

Madam Speaker, for these reasons, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, May 9, 2022.

Hon. MAXINE WATERS,
Committee on Financial Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR WATERS: In an effort to work cooperatively and to expedite consideration of H.R. 6891, Isolate Russian Government Of-

ficials Act of 2022, the Committee on Foreign Affairs agrees to waive formal consideration of the bill as to the provisions that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs takes this action with the mutual understanding that the Committee does not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in H.R. 6891 or similar legislation, and the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward. The Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of Committee on Foreign Affairs conferees during any House-Senate conference convened for this legislation with your support for any such request.

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding and ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during Floor consideration of H.R. 6891.

Sincerely,

GREGORY W. MEEKS,
Chair.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,
Washington, DC, May 9, 2022.

Hon. GREGORY MEEKS,
Chairman, House Committee on Foreign Affairs,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MISTER CHAIRMAN: I am writing to acknowledge your letter dated May 9, 2022, regarding the waiver by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of any Rule X jurisdiction claims over the matters contained in H.R. 6891, “Isolate Russian Government Officials Act of 2022.” The Committee on Financial Services confirms our mutual understanding that your Committee does not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and your Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within your jurisdiction.

The Committee on Financial Services further recognizes your interest in appointment of outside conferees from the Committee on Agriculture should this bill or similar language be considered in a conference with the Senate.

Pursuant to your request, I will ensure that this exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during Floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

MAXINE WATERS,
Chairwoman.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of Congresswoman WAGNER’s bill, H.R. 6891, the Isolate Russian Government Officials Act.

As the United States and our allies confront Russia’s aggression in Ukraine, we must show the world that the Congress can unite around bipartisan legislation to hold the Putin regime accountable.

I thank my friend, Congresswoman WAGNER, who recognized early that Russia’s invasion of Ukraine required a complete rethinking of Moscow’s involvement and engagement in our international organizations.

Congresswoman WAGNER is eminently qualified for that as she is a

senior member of both the House Financial Services Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee and has had the distinction of serving our Nation abroad as our Ambassador.

Congresswoman WAGNER's bill would establish that U.S. policy is to exclude Russia from participating in key international bodies until Moscow withdraws completely from Ukraine.

I think Americans join us in knowing that it is illogical and unreasonable for a country that threatens peace in Europe and financial stability globally to take part in overseeing the world's many multilateral financial system organizations.

Our strong sanctions against the Putin regime have been vital to raising the costs and imposing new ones, as we have talked about on this floor today, on Moscow, on Putin's leadership, on his cronies. But Moscow must pay a diplomatic cost as well.

We were in Romania and Poland, many of us on both sides of the aisle, over the last few weeks, and we have also had some extraordinary presentations by the distinguished Ambassador to the United Nations from Ukraine. Universally, diplomats in the European Union, across Europe, and at the United Nations are asking themselves: Are we really going to have business as usual when a member of the U.N. Security Council invades another United Nations member and destroys a country?

Today, we are proposing to employ a heavy diplomatic cost on Moscow, and that means leaving Russian Government officials on the outside, Madam Speaker, looking in.

After H.R. 6891 was introduced, Russia was suspended from the Bank for International Settlements and agreed to no longer participate in the meetings of the FSB, the Financial Stability Board. These moves would be codified in law when Mrs. WAGNER's bill is enacted. We now need the G20 to follow suit.

While it is a symbolic step for Treasury Secretary Yellen and other allied officials to walk out of the recent G20 meeting last month, where Russian representatives were attending, this Congress and our transatlantic partners need to do more.

Under this bill, a hostile Russia would have no future in the G20. H.R. 6891 presents a clear choice for the Putin regime: End your destabilizing, illegal violations of Ukrainian sovereignty or remain an international pariah.

Our response to Putin's invasion should signal to China a similar fate awaits Beijing should it ever decide to follow in Putin's ill-conceived footsteps. The costs imposed on Russia through this bill foreshadow costs that China or any other nation bears if it violates the international norms of behavior.

This strong measure passed unanimously in the House Financial Services Committee, and I, too, welcome its pas-

sage on this House floor. I thank Chair WATERS for her work on H.R. 6891 and appreciate the strong bipartisan work on this important national security, economic security, and diplomatic cost measure.

Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER), the author of H.R. 6891. Let me reiterate Congresswoman WAGNER's experience as the vice chairwoman of the House Financial Services Committee and vice chairwoman for the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

□ 1645

Mrs. WAGNER. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Arkansas (Mr. HILL), who is managing this set of Financial Services Committee sanctions against Russia, for yielding me the time.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of my bill, H.R. 6891, the Isolate Russian Government Officials Act, a bipartisan bill that would exclude Russian Government officials from participating in key international bodies until Moscow puts a stop to its brutal and utterly unprovoked war on Ukraine.

These Russian officials would be excluded from international bodies, including the G20 and other organizations that oversee the world's financial system. Taking part in these groups' proceedings should be out of the question for a country that has ended decades of peace in Europe and threatened financial stability globally.

As we know, the U.S. and our allies have levied punishing sanctions against the Putin regime, and these measures have imposed immense costs on Moscow, but there must be diplomatic costs as well. That means leaving Russian Government officials on the outside of every one of these key organizations looking in.

After I introduced H.R. 6891, I was pleased to see the President called upon Russia to be ejected from the G20, and this legislation would ensure that Treasury and the Federal Reserve take all necessary steps to advance this as U.S. policy and law.

The Financial Services Committee, on a bipartisan basis, has traditionally pursued clear objectives in its national security legislation. Our bills are a means to an end, and my legislation is no exception.

While H.R. 6891 takes a hard stance against Russian officials, it provides an off-ramp for Moscow if, and only if, Putin chooses to end the violence in Ukraine. There is also waiver authority so that the executive branch can have maximum leverage when negotiating an end to the Russian hostilities.

But let's be crystal clear. Just as launching an illegal and unilateral attack on Ukraine was wholly Putin's choice, and his alone, so too is it his choice to bring Russia back into the fold of the international community by ending his war on Ukraine.

China, and other countries and adversaries, are watching our response to

Russia closely, and our resolve in the face of Putin's invasion should signal to China, and others, that it will become an international pariah if Beijing ever follows Moscow's playbook.

Benefiting from participation in international organizations, including the ones in my bill, calls for a basic level of commitment to international order. We must not let others take this for granted.

Again, I thank the chairman and the ranking member for their support of H.R. 6891, and I urge my colleagues to support the bill, the Isolate Russian Government Officials Act.

Mr. GARCIA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY), who is a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Illinois for his indulgence.

I rise in strong support of the effort of my good friend and colleague, Mrs. WAGNER of Missouri, on H.R. 6891. I think it is important that we speak with one voice in this body that the brutal, reckless, and unprovoked invasion of Russia in Ukraine and the terrible toll it has taken on the Ukrainian people is not acceptable, not to the American people and certainly not to this Congress.

Taking the steps enumerated in Mrs. WAGNER's bill is a very important matter in isolating Russia and in raising the cost to Russia of this reckless and brutal invasion.

It is not okay to target hospitals. It is not okay to target innocent citizens. It is not okay to target children, including children's cancer hospitals, with missiles raining down on their heads and killing the innocents.

It is not okay in the 21st century to settle disputes kinetically, that is to say, by military invasion. Until and unless Russia stops its actions in Ukraine and withdraws from its sovereign territory completely, we need to stand as one with our allies and as one Nation in saying that we will resist, and we will assist the Ukrainian people in resisting this ruthless action by Vladimir Putin and his kleptocrats in Moscow.

Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Missouri for her leadership, and I am proud to support this effort.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

First, I reiterate my thanks to Mrs. WAGNER for her leadership on this bill and as she has done so well ably, even as a diplomat in our own House of Representatives, provided leadership through the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Financial Services on this issue.

Secondly, let me reiterate Mr. CONNOLLY's comment that we do speak in one voice on this House floor as it relates to Putin's illegal, unprovoked invasion of a sovereign nation, Ukraine, particularly egregious for a permanent

member of the U.N. Security Council, to place the world in this position. But I think we do have to take to heart Ukrainian Ambassador to the United Nations' view of "we are not going to have business as usual."

So while we speak as one voice here in the people's House, let's encourage the executive branch, under President Biden, to also speak with one voice on this point. Let's not have weasel words from former Secretary Kerry talking about, "Oh, but we need the Russians' support on climate" or Jake Sullivan saying, "Oh, but we have got to have Russian support negotiating with Iran on the failed JCPOA reentry project of this administration."

I agree it is not business as usual, and you can't have it both ways when you are having Ukraine, a nation of over 40 million people, the size of the State of Texas, in the heart of central Europe, invaded by a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council. It is outrageous. They don't have a seat at the table, and this bill demonstrates it and demonstrates that strong bipartisan view in the House of Representatives that Putin doesn't deserve a seat at the table.

I think Americans, as I said earlier, believe it is illogical and unreasonable for a country that threatens peace on the Continent of Europe and financial stability globally in any way, shape, or form, take part in overseeing the economic affairs of our international order.

Therefore, I reiterate that this bipartisan support for Ukraine is fully embraced in H.R. 6891. I urge all Members to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I, again, thank Representative WAGNER, her staff, as well as Ranking Member McHENRY and his staff for working with us on this legislation.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in supporting H.R. 6891, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6891, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

RUSSIA AND BELARUS SDR EXCHANGE PROHIBITION ACT OF 2022

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules

and pass the bill (H.R. 6899) to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from engaging in transactions involving the exchange of Special Drawing Rights issued by the International Monetary Fund that are held by the Russian Federation or Belarus, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6899

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Russia and Belarus SDR Exchange Prohibition Act of 2022".

SEC. 2. SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS EXCHANGE PROHIBITION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury may not engage in any transaction involving the exchange of Special Drawing Rights issued by the International Monetary Fund that are held by the Russian Federation or Belarus.

(b) ADVOCACY.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall—

(1) vigorously advocate that the governments of the member countries of the International Monetary Fund, to the extent that the member countries issue freely usable currencies, prohibit transactions involving the exchange of Special Drawing Rights held by the Russian Federation or Belarus and

(2) direct the United States Executive Director at each international financial institution (as defined in section 1701(c)(2) of the International Financial Institutions Act) to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose the provision of financial assistance to the Russian Federation and Belarus, except to address basic human needs of the civilian population.

(c) TERMINATION.—The preceding provisions of this section shall have no force or effect on the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(2) 30 days after the date that the President reports to the Congress that the governments of the Russian Federation and Belarus have ceased destabilizing activities with respect to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine.

(d) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of this section if the President reports to the Congress that the waiver is in the national interest of the United States and includes an explanation of the reasons therefor.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I commend the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) for

his leadership on H.R. 6899, the Russia and Belarus SDR Exchange Prohibition Act of 2022.

Mr. HILL's legislation would codify the Biden administration's current position against exchanging any Special Drawing Rights, or SDRs, held by Russia or Belarus for U.S. dollars.

SDRs are a special reserve asset created by the International Monetary Fund to supplement the official reserves of its members. SDR allocations are distributed to all IMF member countries in proportion to their shareholding in the fund, and countries can hold their SDRs as part of their precautionary reserve balances or convert them for hard currency to finance balance of payments needs, pay for imports, adjust the composition of their reserves, or pay back IMF loans.

In August of 2021, the IMF issued a \$650 billion general allocation of SDRs, of which \$275 billion went to emerging market and developing countries to help transform the global pandemic crisis into a fair and resilient economic recovery.

Given the recent sanctions placed by the G7 group of nations against Russia's central bank and other Russian financial institutions, as well as the international sanctions against the banking sector in Belarus, it would be difficult for Russia or Belarus to find any country willing to convert their SDRs, especially since such a transaction would be viewed by the rest of the world as a hostile action.

Even if the central bank of Russia were able to acquire a key freely usable currency, such as U.S. dollars, euros, yen, or pounds, as a result of an SDR transaction, current sanctions would effectively immobilize those assets.

I think it is useful for Congress to reinforce the administration's position against the conversion of SDRs held by Russia or Belarus, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my legislation being considered here on the House floor, the Russia and Belarus SDR Exchange Prohibition Act, H.R. 6899.

This legislation would prohibit the United States from exchanging any Special Drawing Rights, or SDRs, with Russia or Belarus. These SDRs are reserve assets issued by the International Monetary Fund, the IMF.

This bill would also require the Secretary of the Treasury to work with other IMF member countries to prevent them from doing the same.

Now, let's be blunt. We should be especially concerned by Russia's ability to exchange its SDRs for Chinese renminbi or pledge their SDRs for a loan that isn't transparent to the world in support of Russia's illegal invasion by a country such as China, using those reserve assets.

□ 1700

This is a particular risk, as Moscow is increasingly forced to potentially turn to China in response to global sanctions imposed on the nation of Russia and its central bank. Mr. Speaker, the world is watching, and we must send a message that the United States is not standing idly by and allowing SDR assets to be used to finance the destruction of Ukraine.

Russia alone owns over \$25 billion of these IMF reserve assets, and these IMF assets represent unconditional liquidity and a source of financing for the Kremlin. It is important to note that of that \$25 billion of SDR assets on the books of the Russian central bank, more than \$17 billion of it was just recently gifted to czar Putin last year, through the Biden administration's \$650 billion green-lighting of a general SDR allocation by the IMF.

Nearly a billion dollars in SDRs were also awarded to Belarus last year, a move that our colleagues from the bipartisan Friends of Belarus Caucus warned would be rewarding state-sponsored violence against civilians.

Now, Mr. Speaker, on this House floor, in our committee, and in many other forums over many months, I urged Treasury Secretary Yellen and the administration not to pursue this flawed policy. There were superior policy choices with an eye to benefiting the poorest nations on our globe that have had the hardest macroeconomic impact as a result of COVID-19, superior policy choices, far superior to an across-the-board general allocation, because not only do wealthy countries get that allocation and the poor countries get it, but the foes of freedom get the allocation. We are back on this House floor today talking about the ramifications of when that happens. Two foes of freedom today, no doubt, are Belarus and Russia.

My warnings came long before the invasion of Ukraine began, but those warnings were not heeded. Today, we come to the House floor united as a bipartisan leadership team saying under no circumstances should the central banks of Belarus and Russia in any way, shape, or form have access to their special drawing rights, pledge their special drawing rights, or exchange their special drawing rights, and we once again urge our Treasury Secretary to put up the guardrails, lay those rules of the road out, prohibit anyone who is a member of the IMF from doing likewise. That work with our allies at the IMF is critical to ensure that China or some other nation doesn't throw Vladimir Putin an SDR lifeline.

Passing this bill, too, sends a clear signal to Beijing that the United States will not tolerate such a move, and I would argue our European Transatlantic partners would not tolerate such a move.

This bill also requires the administration to oppose conventional loans to Russia or Belarus if they approach the

IMF as a lender of last resort. This is important, because as we seek to exert maximum pressure against these regimes, we cannot, as Mr. SHERMAN talked about a few minutes ago, allow loopholes to be exploited for potential assistance from the IMF.

H.R. 6899 presents a clear choice to Russia and Belarus: End the destabilizing activities in Ukraine or find yourself shut off from emergency liquidity just like on this floor we have talked about shutting off diplomatic efforts at global responsibility.

I conclude my comments by thanking Chair WATERS and her Democratic colleagues for their support of this bill and her work on this bill and her recognition of what a tragedy a backdoor bailout of Russia by others using central bank assets would be.

We will continue to find a way to deprive Russia of cash and financing as it continues to wage war in Ukraine. H.R. 6899 is a strong step in that direction. I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, we have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

As Russia continues to wage war on Ukraine, this body, on a bipartisan basis, will continue to ensure that we are using all the levers to exert and utilize maximum pressure, maximum lethal assistance pressure to Ukraine, maximum diplomatic pressure through isolating Russia in international organizations, and maximum economic pressure that we are talking about on this floor, of which H.R. 6899 is one cog in that wheel.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to thank U.S. Senators RICK SCOTT and JOE MANCHIN, who have introduced the companion legislation to H.R. 6899 in the U.S. Senate.

I look forward to this becoming law soon. I urge all my colleagues to support the Russia and Belarus SDR Exchange Prohibition Act, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

In closing, I thank the bill's author, Representative HILL, for giving the Members of the House the opportunity to act together against Russia and Belarus and their war against the free world. I urge Members on both sides of the aisle to join me in supporting H.R. 6899.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TRONE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6899, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

BENJAMIN BERELL FERENCZ CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6015) to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Benjamin Berell Ferencz, in recognition of his service to the United States and international community during the post-World War II Nuremberg trials and lifelong advocacy for international criminal justice and rule of law, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6015

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Benjamin Berell Ferencz Congressional Gold Medal Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Benjamin "Ben" Berell Ferencz was born on March 11, 1920, in Transylvania, now modern day Hungary.

(2) In 1920, Ben and his family fled anti-Semitic persecution and emigrated to the United States. Ben grew up in New York City, and in 1940, was awarded a scholarship to Harvard Law School where he graduated with honors.

(3) After the onset of World War II, Ben enlisted in the United States Army in 1943, and joined an anti-aircraft artillery battalion preparing for the invasion of France. As an enlisted man under General Patton, he fought in most of the major campaigns in Europe.

(4) As Nazi atrocities were uncovered, Ben was transferred to a newly created War Crimes Branch of the Army to gather evidence of war crimes that could be used in a court of law to prosecute persons responsible for these crimes. Ben documented the horrors perpetrated by Nazi Germany, visiting concentration camps as they were liberated.

(5) At the end of 1945, Ben was honorably discharged from the United States Army with the rank of Sergeant of Infantry. He had been awarded five battle stars.

(6) In 1946, the United States Government recruited Ben to join the team working on the Nuremberg tribunals, a novel independent court established to try top-ranking Nazi officials for crimes perpetrated during the course of the war, including those crimes we now call the Holocaust. Mr. Ferencz was sent to Berlin to oversee a team of 50 researchers investigating official Nazi records, which provided overwhelming evidence to implicate German doctors, lawyers, judges, generals, industrialists, and others in genocide.

(7) By 1948, at age 27, Ben had secured enough evidence to prosecute 22 SS members of Nazi killing squads charged for the murder of over 1,000,000 Jewish, Roma, Soviet, and other men, women, and children in shooting massacres in occupied Soviet territory. He was appointed chief prosecutor in the Einsatzgruppen Trial, in what the Associated Press called "the biggest murder trial in history". The court found 20 Nazi officials

guilty of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and membership in a criminal organization for their roles in the murder of over a million people. An additional two defendants were found guilty for membership in a criminal organization.

(8) After the Nuremberg trials ended, Ben fought for compensation for victims and survivors of the Holocaust, the return of stolen assets, and other forms of restitution for those who had suffered at the hands of the Nazis.

(9) Since the 1970s, Ben has worked tirelessly to promote development of international mechanisms to outlaw and punish aggressive war and the crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. His efforts contributed to the establishment of the International Criminal Court and to the recognition of aggression as an international crime.

(10) Ben is a tireless advocate for international criminal justice and the conviction that the rule of law offers the world a sustainable path to stem conflict and reach peaceful conclusions to geopolitical disputes. His unwavering goal has been “to establish a legal precedent that would encourage a more humane and secure world in the future”.

(11) Ben, at age 101, is still active, giving speeches throughout the world about lessons learned during his extraordinary career. He is compelled by the imperative to “replace the rule of force with the rule of law”, promoting judicial mechanisms that can resolve conflict. He often tells young people to “never give up” because the fight for peace and justice is worth the long struggle ahead.

SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) **PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.**—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the presentation, on behalf of the Congress, of a gold medal of appropriate design to Benjamin Berell Ferencz, in recognition of his service to the United States and international community during the post-World War II Nuremberg trials and lifelong advocacy for international criminal justice and rule of law.

(b) **DESIGN AND STRIKING.**—For purposes of the presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (referred to in this Act as the “Secretary”) shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to section 3 under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

(b) **UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall provide a duplicate medal described under subsection (a) to the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

(2) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum should make the duplicate medal received under this subsection available for display to the public whenever the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum determines that such display is timely, feasible, and practical.

SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDALS.

(a) **NATIONAL MEDALS.**—The medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) **NUMISMATIC ITEMS.**—For purposes of section 5134 of title 31, United States Code,

all medals struck under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 6. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. GARCIA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Today I will share with my colleagues the incredible life story and mission of Benjamin Ferencz, the chief prosecutor at the Einsatzgruppen Trial in Nuremberg, Germany, the man who brought to justice the individuals responsible for orchestrating the horrific war crimes committed during World War II.

I thank the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL) for sponsoring H.R. 6015, this bill, honoring Mr. Ferencz's life and legacy. Benjamin Ferencz and his family immigrated to the United States when he was an infant, fleeing the persecution of Hungarian Jews in Romania.

He grew up poor in New York, but his perseverance, intellect, and yearning for justice earned him a scholarship from Harvard Law School. He joined the Army shortly after graduation and was tasked with gathering evidence on Nazi war crimes against the Jewish people and other marginalized groups, a fate that his own family could have met had they not fled.

At the age of 27, he was appointed chief prosecutor for the United States Army for a case involving war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by 22 individuals from Einsatzgruppen, a Nazi secret police death squad operating in Nazi-controlled Eastern Europe. He declared in his opening statement that the purpose of this case was “to affirm by international penal action man's right to live in peace and dignity, regardless of his race or creed . . . a plea of humanity to law.”

The 22 defendants were charged with the murder of over one million people, including Jews, ethnic minorities, political dissidents, persons with disabilities, and members of the LGBTQ community, those who the Third Reich deemed to be different and, therefore, lesser. Mr. Ferencz secured conviction for all 22 defendants.

He spent the following decade advocating for the institution of an international criminal court and the international rule of law to prevent something like the Nuremberg trials from

ever being necessary again. As Ferencz stated, “If law is to be respected it must apply equally to everyone everywhere. If a permanent international criminal court had already existed, these ad hoc tribunals would not have been necessary.”

Throughout his life, Mr. Ferencz sought to make the world a safer, more equitable, and more peaceful place through his denunciations of war and his advocacy for the institution of international criminal law.

For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6015, which would grant Mr. Ferencz the highest congressional honor for his tireless efforts to advance justice.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 6015, the Benjamin Berell Ferencz Congressional Gold Medal Act. I thank Congresswoman FRANKEL and the numerous original cosponsors for their work on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, Ben Ferencz was the last surviving prosecutor in the Nuremberg trials. A few minutes ago, we were reflecting on how few Army Rangers we have left from World War II. Truly, the Greatest Generation is passing before us.

Ben Ferencz is one of the few people remaining on Earth who had a front row seat to witness the horrors brought about by Nazi Germany before and during the war. As we witness the horrors now being carried out in Ukraine, it has never been more important for the world to hear his story.

Ben Ferencz's family fled to New York City to escape Romania's persecution of the Hungarian Jews. As a young man, Ferencz studied at the City College of New York and attended Harvard Law on a scholarship. After graduating from Harvard in 1943, Ferencz joined the U.S. Army. Like so many Americans, this was a decision that put him face to face with the potential of death and face to face with the worst case of persecution and genocide in history, the Holocaust.

After 2 years at Camp Davis in Holly Ridge, North Carolina, Ferencz was transferred to the headquarters of General Patton's Third Army. There he was assigned to a team tasked with setting up a war crimes branch, collecting the evidence of the horrors that had been carried out at the recently liberated concentration camps. One of those liberators in April 1945 was my father-in-law, Captain William A. McKenzie, a brand-new graduate of Texas A&M University, an Army engineer with Patton's Third Army. One spring day in April 1945, their convoy rolled up to the gates of Buchenwald concentration camp.

□ 1715

There, he bore witness to the Nazi terror, a terror that started with an

ideology of hate and superiority based on race and creed.

Bill McKenzie was just a good kid from Texas, put in an incredible position, and that was being one of the first U.S. Army officers to see smoke still coming out of the chimneys, bodies stacked up, and survivors.

In 1994, at the 50th anniversary of freedom in Europe and Paris, Bill McKenzie, that skinny captain from Texas A&M, got to meet a survivor from Buchenwald, Jacques Graubart, who was from Brussels, who had been imprisoned in Buchenwald and survived, and 50 years later, they met face to face in Paris, France.

Mr. McKenzie swaggered up to this man and said, Well, what unit were you in World War II? And Mr. Gruber said, I wasn't in a unit. I was in the Buchenwald concentration camp.

And Mr. McKenzie was so caught with emotion, so embarrassed for his question, that he said, I never expected to meet a survivor. And Jacques looked at Bill McKenzie and said, I never expected to meet someone who saved us to say thank you.

So today, we are back on this floor to thank the work of Ben Ferencz and so many Americans and other Allies who worked against the ideology of the Nazis, such an affront to American values. And Ben Ferencz was there to put those puzzle pieces together that those American Army officers found at Buchenwald.

Ben Ferencz would travel to that concentration camp. He would collect the evidence of the horrors. He would honor us with the work in that war crimes branch. And Sergeant Ferencz was honorably discharged in 1945 and recruited to work on those trials for many, many years. For three years he led the researchers investigating those records, and we know it was no easy task.

As the lead prosecutor for the Einsatzgruppen case, Ben Ferencz successfully convicted 22 men for taking part in a mobile death squad, which was responsible for nearly a third of Jewish civilian deaths. His work at the Nuremberg trials established an incredible mandate for international criminal responsibility for the commission of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

And Ben Ferencz' work, his sacrifice, echoes true for all of us as we see what Assad has done in Syria, and we see what Putin is doing in Ukraine. Ferencz' career spanned several decades and included fighting for proper compensation for the victims and the survivors of the Holocaust and working to establish an International Criminal Court.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to come together in support of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their re-

marks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. LOIS FRANKEL), the sponsor of the bill.

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and to my colleagues for their articulate words today.

Mr. Speaker, I rise with great pride as we move forward with a bipartisan bill to award the last living Nuremberg prosecutor, a prosecutor against Nazi criminals, Mr. Benjamin Ferencz, awarding him the Congressional Gold Medal, Congress' highest expression of appreciation for distinguished achievements.

In this day of partisan conflict, this is a rare show of bipartisanship with 296 cosponsors from both sides of the aisle. Mr. Ferencz is 102 years old, and to this day, is a tireless advocate for the rule of law and international justice. I have met Mr. Ferencz because I am blessed to say he is my constituent in Del Ray Beach, Florida, and he remains very alert and very humble.

My colleagues have said it, and I am going to quickly repeat a little of his history.

Mr. Ferencz emigrated to the United States with his family—he was only 10 months old—to escape the persecution of Jews in Eastern Europe. He grew up in New York City, eventually earning degrees from City College and Harvard Law School before serving in the Army during World War II.

He enlisted under General Patton before being transferred to a newly created war crimes unit to help collect evidence of Nazi war crimes. He would enter concentration camps and come face to face with the horrors of the Nazi regime's systematic murder of millions of Jews.

He once said: "Even today, when I close my eyes, I witness a deadly vision I can never forget—the crematoria aglow with the fire of burning flesh, the mounds of emaciated corpses stacked like cordwood waiting to be burned. I had peered into hell."

After the war, he was honorably discharged and awarded five battle stars for his service. And that is when he was recruited for his most notable role, chief prosecutor of the Nuremberg trial, that was later called the biggest murder trial in history. At age 27, it was his first case, and yet, he rose to the occasion, reminding the courtroom and the world that this was a case that dealt with our humanity.

And in his closing statement, he concluded about the Nazis on trial: "Death was their tool and life their toy." And if they were found innocent: "... then law has lost its meaning and man must live in fear." Not only did his words ring true in the courtroom, where all 22 Nazis officials he prosecuted were

brought to justice, they resonated around the world and have been quoted time and time again when the international community rallies to decry crimes against humanity.

Nearly 80 days after the conclusion of these trials, we meet here during Jewish American History Month, after having just celebrated Israel's Independence Day and observing Yom HaShoah, the day set aside for Jews to remember the Holocaust. It is important to recognize we are still fighting the ongoing battle against racism, anti-Semitism, and Holocaust denial in this country and around the world, as we witness in horror the inhumanity of Putin's war on Ukraine.

So the timing of this bill has never been more important because Mr. Ferencz inspires us to stand up to the cruel barbarians of this world. Mr. Ferencz said it best: "Nuremberg taught me that creating a world of tolerance and compassion would be a long and arduous task." His lifelong philosophy of "law not war" and "never give up" was quoted recently by Ukraine's Ambassador.

Today, in bipartisan fashion, we are going to recognize this magnificent man, committed to justice, peace, and human dignity with the Congressional Gold Medal.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING).

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend, Congresswoman FRANKEL, for her efforts to recognize the hard work and dedication of Benjamin Ferencz. It is quite fitting that Mr. Ferencz be awarded the Congressional Gold Medal for his remarkable work prosecuting Nazis during the Nuremberg trials at this particular time.

First, because at a time when immigrants are being villainized, Mr. Ferencz is an example of an immigrant who fled to this country from the persecution of Jews by the Nazis and made this country proud with his military service and with his tireless advocacy for justice at the Nuremberg trials.

Second, because at a time of rising anti-Semitism globally and in this country, it is important to honor Mr. Ferencz who fought to hold responsible those whose anti-Semitic actions resulted in an unprecedented genocide: the murder of 6 million innocent Jews.

Third, because today we are witnessing another tyrant, Vladimir Putin, who reminds us of the brutality, the unprovoked aggression, and the unbridled cruelty of Adolf Hitler and his war machine.

We can only hope that when Mr. Putin's aggression against Ukraine and the Ukrainian people is put to an end, we have honorable and highly-skilled people like Mr. Ferencz who will hold Putin and other war criminals accountable in a court of law.

Finally, during this Jewish History Month, it is a privilege to recognize a Jew who served his country and his people with distinction, honor, and success. Mr. Ferencz was the embodiment of the Biblical instruction: Justice, justice you shall pursue.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, Ms. FRANKEL, for her effort to make sure this Gold Medal is awarded to such a deserving recipient.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I am prepared to close.

Mr. Speaker, let me thank Ms. FRANKEL for her leadership, Congresswoman MANNING for her testimony there, and we all, on both sides of the aisle, stand in recognition of Ben Ferencz' pioneering efforts of his and his colleagues in the Nuremberg trials for laying out the protection of evidence, the careful documentation of it, preserving a way to convict the perpetrators of the Holocaust.

Those lessons and Ben Ferencz' legacy live on today, as just a few months ago we received one of our first convictions in a court in Germany of an Assad henchman for murder and mayhem in Syria. There is no doubt in my mind that the chain of evidence and the actions of this Congress, the actions of the United Nations, to promptly set up an evidence protection and evidence documentation effort for Ukraine will bear fruit in coming days. Those are all efforts standing on the shoulders of Ben Ferencz and his colleagues in Nuremberg.

I urge all my colleagues to support this recognition of his efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues, the gentlewoman from Florida, Congresswoman FRANKEL, for her leadership in sponsoring H.R. 6015, and for working so hard to ensure that Mr. Ferencz receives the recognition that he so clearly deserves.

Through his prosecutorial work, his teaching, his written works and his advocacy, for the establishment of the International Criminal Court, he has directly and indirectly brought countless criminals to justice and left a lasting humanitarian legacy.

The recent reports of Russian atrocities being committed against the people of Ukraine are a reminder that war crimes are far from being a relic of a past.

Now more than ever, we must act to honor and uplift those who have dedicated their lives to advancing justice, peace, and giving a voice to the voiceless.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 6015, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6015, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1730

SUPPLY CHAIN SECURITY TRAINING ACT OF 2021

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2201) to manage supply chain risk through counterintelligence training, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2201

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Supply Chain Security Training Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. TRAINING PROGRAM TO MANAGE SUPPLY CHAIN RISK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of General Services, through the Federal Acquisition Institute, shall develop a training program for officials with supply chain risk management responsibilities at Federal agencies.

(b) CONTENT.—The training program shall be designed to prepare such personnel to perform supply chain risk management activities and identify and mitigate supply chain security risks that arise throughout the acquisition lifecycle, including for the acquisition of information and communications technology. The training program shall—

(1) include, considering the protection of classified and other sensitive information, information on current, specific supply chain security threats and vulnerabilities; and

(2) be updated as determined to be necessary by the Administrator.

(c) COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION.—In developing and determining updates to the training program, the Administrator shall—

(1) coordinate with the Federal Acquisition Security Council, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management; and

(2) consult with the Director of the Department of Defense's Defense Acquisition University, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

(d) GUIDANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the training program is developed under subsection (a), the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall promulgate guidance to Federal agencies requiring executive agency adoption and use of the training program. Such guidance shall—

(A) allow executive agencies to incorporate the training program into existing agency training programs; and

(B) provide guidance on how to identify executive agency officials with supply chain risk management responsibilities.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall make the guidance promulgated under paragraph (1) available to Federal agencies of the legislative and judicial branches.

SEC. 3. REPORTS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAM.

Not later than 180 days after the completion of the first course, and annually thereafter for the next three years, the Adminis-

trator of General Services shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership a report on implementation of the training program required under section 2.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND LEADERSHIP.—The term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(A) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Oversight and Reform and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(2) INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY.—The term "information and communications technology" has the meaning given the term in section 4713(k) of title 41, United States Code.

(3) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term "executive agency" has the meaning given the term in section 133 of title 41, United States Code.

(4) FEDERAL AGENCY.—The term "Federal agency" means any agency, committee, commission, office, or other establishment in the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the Federal Government.

(5) TRAINING PROGRAM.—The term "training program" means the training program developed pursuant to section 2(a).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) and the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2201, the Supply Chain Security Training Act, led by Chairman GARY PETERS of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and Senator RON JOHNSON of Wisconsin.

I thank Representatives JOE NEGUSE and SCOTT FRANKLIN, who did excellent bipartisan work here to lead the House companion, H.R. 5962, which was reported by the Oversight and Reform Committee on February 4 without opposition.

This important bill to defend our Nation's information and communications technology supply chains cannot be enacted soon enough.

In December 2020, a Government Accountability Office report revealed that Federal agencies had failed to fully implement supply chain and risk management standards for information and communications technology.

That same month, the discovery of the SolarWinds breach made urgently clear how dangerous supply chain vulnerabilities can be. The networks of at least nine Federal agencies were compromised by Russian actors, allowing

them access to Federal systems for months before they were even discovered.

To help address these concerns, the Supply Chain Security Training Act establishes a training program for agency employees with responsibilities related to supply chain risk management, better preparing them to identify and mitigate supply chain threats associated with the acquisition of products and services.

The training requirements created by this bill will ensure that the acquisition workforce has the capability to identify items in the supply chain that could be used to exploit Federal information systems.

As the largest purchaser of goods and services in the world, the Federal Government relies on a complex supply chain that spans continents and is continuously targeted by foreign adversaries and cybercriminals scheming to breach Federal information systems.

To protect our national security interests and guard against these attacks, we must equip our Federal acquisition officials with the expertise and skills they need to reinforce our cybersecurity defenses through purchasing decisions.

I encourage my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, recent cyberattacks on the U.S. Government continue to reveal weaknesses in our Federal information technology systems. One such weakness resides in the software products Federal agencies purchase from the private sector.

IT and software products, like most goods and services, now rely on global supply chains for their development, and this means increased vulnerabilities to threats from malicious and criminal actors, as well as our foreign enemies, as my colleague, Mr. CONNOLLY, just recognized.

Congress must ensure Federal agencies proactively address supply chain security risks. The Supply Chain Security Training Act will ensure the Federal workforce properly understands these supply chain risks and the appropriate policies to implement to address the risks.

Specifically, the bill tasks the General Services Administration with developing, and the Office of Management and Budget, OMB, with implementing a governmentwide supply chain security training program. This training will prepare the Federal workforce to better identify and mitigate the security risks throughout the acquisition lifecycle of information and communications technology products and services. For instance, Federal agency personnel would be better able to recognize and avoid purchasing software products with malware vulnerabilities.

This is smart legislation that builds on existing congressional reforms. For

instance, the bill requires coordination with the existing Federal Acquisition Security Council, an interagency effort established by Congress in 2018 to develop policies and procedures addressing supply chain risks.

Despite these existing efforts, there are currently no Federal workforce training requirements in place to ensure supply chain security policies are properly and consistently implemented. The national security stakes are too high to leave such a strategic gap in our Federal defenses.

S. 2201 represents a practical policy reform to a very real threat. I appreciate my colleagues Representatives NEGUSE and FRANKLIN's leadership on championing the House companion bill, H.R. 5962.

I look forward to seeing the Supply Chain Security Training Act pass the House and advance to the President's desk.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers on this side. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I also want to again recognize my colleagues, Representatives NEGUSE and FRANKLIN, who crafted the House companion legislation, H.R. 5962.

I encourage my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from South Carolina for her leadership and support on this important piece of legislation, which will help guard Federal assets.

I urge passage of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2201.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FEDERAL ROTATIONAL CYBER WORKFORCE PROGRAM ACT OF 2021

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1097) to establish a Federal rotational cyber workforce program for the Federal cyber workforce.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1097

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Federal Rotational Cyber Workforce Program Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) AGENCY.—The term "agency" has the meaning given the term "Executive agency"

in section 105 of title 5, United States Code, except that the term does not include the Government Accountability Office.

(2) COMPETITIVE SERVICE.—The term "competitive service" has the meaning given that term in section 2102 of title 5, United States Code.

(3) COUNCILS.—The term "Councils" means—

(A) the Chief Human Capital Officers Council established under section 1303 of the Chief Human Capital Officers Act of 2002 (5 U.S.C. 1401 note); and

(B) the Chief Information Officers Council established under section 3603 of title 44, United States Code.

(4) CYBER WORKFORCE POSITION.—The term "cyber workforce position" means a position identified as having information technology, cybersecurity, or other cyber-related functions under section 303 of the Federal Cybersecurity Workforce Assessment Act of 2015 (5 U.S.C. 301 note).

(5) DIRECTOR.—The term "Director" means the Director of the Office of Personnel Management.

(6) EMPLOYEE.—The term "employee" has the meaning given the term in section 2105 of title 5, United States Code.

(7) EMPLOYING AGENCY.—The term "employing agency" means the agency from which an employee is detailed to a rotational cyber workforce position.

(8) EXCEPTED SERVICE.—The term "excepted service" has the meaning given that term in section 2103 of title 5, United States Code.

(9) ROTATIONAL CYBER WORKFORCE POSITION.—The term "rotational cyber workforce position" means a cyber workforce position with respect to which a determination has been made under section 3(a)(1).

(10) ROTATIONAL CYBER WORKFORCE PROGRAM.—The term "rotational cyber workforce program" means the program for the detail of employees among rotational cyber workforce positions at agencies.

(11) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

SEC. 3. ROTATIONAL CYBER WORKFORCE POSITIONS.

(a) DETERMINATION WITH RESPECT TO ROTATIONAL SERVICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The head of each agency may determine that a cyber workforce position in that agency is eligible for the rotational cyber workforce program, which shall not be construed to modify the requirement under section 4(b)(3) that participation in the rotational cyber workforce program by an employee shall be voluntary.

(2) NOTICE PROVIDED.—The head of an agency shall submit to the Director—

(A) notice regarding any determination made by the head of the agency under paragraph (1); and

(B) for each position with respect to which the head of the agency makes a determination under paragraph (1), the information required under subsection (b)(1).

(b) PREPARATION OF LIST.—The Director, with assistance from the Councils and the Secretary, shall develop a list of rotational cyber workforce positions that—

(1) with respect to each such position, to the extent that the information does not disclose sensitive national security information, includes—

(A) the title of the position;

(B) the occupational series with respect to the position;

(C) the grade level or work level with respect to the position;

(D) the agency in which the position is located;

(E) the duty location with respect to the position; and

(F) the major duties and functions of the position; and

(2) shall be used to support the rotational cyber workforce program.

(c) **DISTRIBUTION OF LIST.**—Not less frequently than annually, the Director shall distribute an updated list developed under subsection (b) to the head of each agency and other appropriate entities.

SEC. 4. ROTATIONAL CYBER WORKFORCE PROGRAM.

(a) **OPERATION PLAN.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and in consultation with the Councils, the Secretary, representatives of other agencies, and any other entity as the Director determines appropriate, the Director shall develop and issue a Federal Rotational Cyber Workforce Program operation plan providing policies, processes, and procedures for a program for the detailing of employees among rotational cyber workforce positions at agencies, which may be incorporated into and implemented through mechanisms in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) **UPDATING.**—The Director may, in consultation with the Councils, the Secretary, and other entities as the Director determines appropriate, periodically update the operation plan developed and issued under paragraph (1).

(b) **REQUIREMENTS.**—The operation plan developed and issued under subsection (a) shall, at a minimum—

(1) identify agencies for participation in the rotational cyber workforce program;

(2) establish procedures for the rotational cyber workforce program, including—

(A) any training, education, or career development requirements associated with participation in the rotational cyber workforce program;

(B) any prerequisites or requirements for participation in the rotational cyber workforce program; and

(C) appropriate rotational cyber workforce program performance measures, reporting requirements, employee exit surveys, and other accountability devices for the evaluation of the program;

(3) provide that participation in the rotational cyber workforce program by an employee shall be voluntary;

(4) provide that an employee shall be eligible to participate in the rotational cyber workforce program if the head of the employing agency of the employee, or a designee of the head of the employing agency of the employee, approves of the participation of the employee;

(5) provide that the detail of an employee to a rotational cyber workforce position under the rotational cyber workforce program shall be on a nonreimbursable basis;

(6) provide that agencies may agree to partner to ensure that the employing agency of an employee that participates in the rotational cyber workforce program is able to fill the position vacated by the employee;

(7) require that an employee detailed to a rotational cyber workforce position under the rotational cyber workforce program, upon the end of the period of service with respect to the detail, shall be entitled to return to the position held by the employee, or an equivalent position, in the employing agency of the employee without loss of pay, seniority, or other rights or benefits to which the employee would have been entitled had the employee not been detailed;

(8) provide that discretion with respect to the assignment of an employee under the rotational cyber workforce program shall remain with the employing agency of the employee;

(9) require that an employee detailed to a rotational cyber workforce position under

the rotational cyber workforce program in an agency that is not the employing agency of the employee shall have all the rights that would be available to the employee if the employee were detailed under a provision of law other than this Act from the employing agency to the agency in which the rotational cyber workforce position is located;

(10) provide that participation by an employee in the rotational cyber workforce program shall not constitute a change in the conditions of the employment of the employee; and

(11) provide that an employee participating in the rotational cyber workforce program shall receive performance evaluations relating to service in the rotational cyber workforce program in a participating agency that are—

(A) prepared by an appropriate officer, supervisor, or management official of the employing agency, acting in coordination with the supervisor at the agency in which the employee is performing service in the rotational cyber workforce position;

(B) based on objectives identified in the operation plan with respect to the employee; and

(C) based in whole or in part on the contribution of the employee to the agency in which the employee performed such service, as communicated from that agency to the employing agency of the employee.

(c) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS FOR ROTATIONAL SERVICE.

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—An employee serving in a cyber workforce position in an agency may, with the approval of the head of the agency, submit an application for detail to a rotational cyber workforce position that appears on the list developed under section 3(b).

(2) **OPM APPROVAL FOR CERTAIN POSITIONS.**—An employee serving in a position in the excepted service may only be selected for a rotational cyber workforce position that is in the competitive service with the prior approval of the Office of Personnel Management, in accordance with section 300.301 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor thereto.

(3) SELECTION AND TERM.

(A) **SELECTION.**—The head of an agency shall select an employee for a rotational cyber workforce position under the rotational cyber workforce program in a manner that is consistent with the merit system principles under section 2301(b) of title 5, United States Code.

(B) **TERM.**—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), and notwithstanding section 3341(b) of title 5, United States Code, a detail to a rotational cyber workforce position shall be for a period of not less than 180 days and not more than 1 year.

(C) **EXTENSION.**—The Chief Human Capital Officer of the agency to which an employee is detailed under the rotational cyber workforce program may extend the period of a detail described in subparagraph (B) for a period of 60 days unless the Chief Human Capital Officer of the employing agency of the employee objects to that extension.

(4) WRITTEN SERVICE AGREEMENTS.

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The detail of an employee to a rotational cyber workforce position shall be contingent upon the employee entering into a written service agreement with the employing agency under which the employee is required to complete a period of employment with the employing agency following the conclusion of the detail that is equal in length to the period of the detail.

(B) **OTHER AGREEMENTS AND OBLIGATIONS.**—A written service agreement under subparagraph (A) shall not supersede or modify the terms or conditions of any other service agreement entered into by the employee under any other authority or relieve the ob-

ligations between the employee and the employing agency under such a service agreement. Nothing in this subparagraph prevents an employing agency from terminating a service agreement entered into under any other authority under the terms of such agreement or as required by law or regulation.

SEC. 5. REPORTING BY GAO.

Not later than the end of the third fiscal year after the fiscal year in which the operation plan under section 4(a) is issued, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report assessing the operation and effectiveness of the rotational cyber workforce program, which shall address, at a minimum—

(1) the extent to which agencies have participated in the rotational cyber workforce program, including whether the head of each such participating agency has—

(A) identified positions within the agency that are rotational cyber workforce positions;

(B) had employees from other participating agencies serve in positions described in subparagraph (A); and

(C) had employees of the agency request to serve in rotational cyber workforce positions under the rotational cyber workforce program in participating agencies, including a description of how many such requests were approved; and

(2) the experiences of employees serving in rotational cyber workforce positions under the rotational cyber workforce program, including an assessment of—

(A) the period of service;

(B) the positions (including grade level and occupational series or work level) held by employees before completing service in a rotational cyber workforce position under the rotational cyber workforce program;

(C) the extent to which each employee who completed service in a rotational cyber workforce position under the rotational cyber workforce program achieved a higher skill level, or attained a skill level in a different area, with respect to information technology, cybersecurity, or other cyber-related functions; and

(D) the extent to which service in rotational cyber workforce positions has affected intra-agency and interagency integration and coordination of cyber practices, functions, and personnel management.

SEC. 6. SUNSET.

Effective 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, this Act is repealed.

The **SPEAKER pro tempore**. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) and the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The **SPEAKER pro tempore**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1097, the Federal Rotational Cyber Workforce Program Act. The bill was introduced by Senator PETERS with bipartisan support here in the House

with the companion legislation introduced by Representatives RO KHANNA and NANCY MACE.

The Federal Rotational Cyber Workforce Program Act enables cybersecurity professionals in the Federal Government to rotate through assignments outside of their regular position or agency on a voluntary basis.

The Office of Personnel Management would establish guidelines for the implementation of the program. The program would be authorized for 5 years, and after 3 years, the Government Accountability Office would assess its operation and effectiveness.

Achieving cybersecurity in response to the threats the Nation faces was identified in GAO's latest "High Risk List" as an area where the government is actually regressing. GAO reported that Federal agencies are struggling to ensure that staff have the skills required to address the critical cybersecurity risks that continue to intensify.

The program this bill creates allows the government to have its security employees to further develop their skills and agencies across the government to benefit from the employees' expertise.

Recent cyberattacks in both the private and public sectors have demonstrated the dire consequences of failing to improve the Federal Government's cybersecurity operations.

We know that adversaries in Russia, China, and other malign actors, state and nonstate, are consistently working to breach the U.S. Government's communications and data. Unfortunately, at times, they have been all too successful. In the 2020 SolarWinds breach, for example, Russian hackers infiltrated the networks of nine Federal agencies and went undetected for months.

This bill goes a long way toward improving Federal agencies' capacity to strengthen cybersecurity operations, help them retain top talent in that field, and facilitate the exchange of expertise in this critical area.

The security of Federal information technology systems and data is a national security priority, and it ought to be. It is essential to preserving public trust in government institutions and ensuring that agencies are better equipped to meet their missions in serving the American people.

I strongly support the bill, and I urge my colleagues to do the same. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Government is under constant attack. We watch news story after news story of private companies being attacked by hackers across the country and, quite frankly, across the world. But our Federal agencies are also vulnerable.

Malicious hackers try to steal sensitive public information and disrupt the missions of our Federal agencies. In fact, in 2020, there were 11 Federal agencies that were hacked by actors

aligned with countries like China and—you guessed it—Russia. And all too often, these malicious actors are successful.

My colleague, Representative RO KHANNA, and I recognized this reality and crafted the House companion bill legislation to the Senate bill we are considering today. That companion bill is H.R. 3599.

The Federal Rotational Cyber Workforce Program Act continues the Trump administration's efforts as laid out in the "America's Cybersecurity Workforce" executive order. This executive order promoted cyber rotational details at the Department of Homeland Security. Such programs help Federal cyber experts gain more diverse professional experiences and continue to sharpen their skills.

Our Nation's cyber readiness depends on maintaining a skilled Federal workforce to defend against constant attacks. Specifically, this bill establishes an additional governmentwide rotational opportunity for cyber-focused professionals.

The bill has necessary congressional oversight mechanisms, such as a requirement for a detailed operational plan and a future Government Accountability Office review. This will help Congress understand if the program is running as intended. Additionally, a 5-year sunset will provide Congress an opportunity to evaluate the program and decide whether to renew it for future years.

I thank my House and Senate colleagues for their work on this bipartisan bill, which builds upon the cyber workforce efforts of the prior administration, and I encourage my colleagues to support S. 1097 and send this necessary bill to the President's desk.

To any teenager who loves to code out there today, I encourage all of you to look at cybersecurity jobs and opportunities in your near future because we will need you in our workforce.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I inform the House I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, now more than ever, the cyber workforce of our Federal agencies needs to be well equipped to address the constant threats we face.

By expanding cyber rotation programs under this bill, we will help Federal agencies gain valuable experience and share best practices across the government.

I encourage my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate my colleague from South Carolina for her leadership on a very important matter, and I urge passage of this important piece of legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1097.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TARGETING RESOURCES TO COMMUNITIES IN NEED ACT OF 2022

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6531) to provide an increased allocation of funding under certain programs for assistance in areas of persistent poverty, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6531

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act of 2022".

SEC. 2. INCREASING SHARE OF FEDERAL RESOURCES TO AREAS OF PERSISTENT POVERTY AND OTHER HIGH-POVERTY AREAS.

(a) INCREASING SHARE OF FEDERAL RESOURCES.—

(1) GUIDANCE AND MEASURES TO INCREASE FEDERAL INVESTMENTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director, in consultation with Federal agencies, shall implement guidance to increase the share of Federal investments targeted to—

(A) areas of persistent poverty; and

(B) other areas of high and persistent poverty that the Director, in consultation with Federal agencies, determines to be appropriate.

(2) GUIDANCE FOR AGENCIES.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall issue guidance to Federal agencies identifying—

(A) the scope and type of programs subject to the guidance and measures required by paragraph (1);

(B) the share of Federal investments to be targeted to the areas described under paragraph (1);

(C) the manner in which Federal investments are to be targeted to the areas described under paragraph (1); and

(D) measures to track the Federal investments targeted to the areas described under paragraph (1) over time.

(3) INVESTMENT AMOUNT.—In developing the guidance and measures under paragraph (1), the Director shall include a minimum goal that Federal investments targeted to areas of persistent poverty or other areas with high and persistent poverty be in an amount that is greater than the amount that is proportional to the population of such areas in the United States relative to the population of the United States as a whole.

(4) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—The Director, in consultation with Federal agencies, shall submit each fiscal year to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that includes—

(A) a list of the programs, by agency, under which the amount of Federal funds targeted to areas described under paragraph (1) were increased in the previous fiscal year, in accordance with such paragraph; and

(B) for each program listed under subparagraph (A)—

(i) the amount of funds that were targeted under the program to an area of persistent poverty or other area with high and persistent poverty during the previous fiscal year;

(ii) the percent change from the fiscal year before the previous fiscal year in the amount of funds that were targeted under the program toward an area of persistent poverty or other area with high and persistent poverty; and

(iii) to the extent practicable, an assessment of the economic impact of the program on the area, including data on the categories of individuals impacted by the targeting of funds to such areas under the program, disaggregated by household income, race, gender, age, national origin, disability status, and whether the individuals live in an urban area, suburban area, or rural area.

(b) PUBLICATION OF LIST OF AREAS OF PERSISTENT POVERTY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Bureau of the Census shall publish a list of all areas of persistent poverty.

(2) UPDATE.—The Bureau of the Census shall update annually the list published under paragraph (1).

(c) GAO REPORTS.—

(1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall provide to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the effectiveness of the measures implemented under subsection (a), including an assessment regarding the impact of increasing Federal investments spent in areas of persistent poverty and other areas with high and persistent poverty.

(2) SUBSEQUENT REPORTS.—Not later than 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall provide at least two subsequent reports (as described in paragraph (1)) to the appropriate committees of Congress.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2023, \$5,000,000 for salaries and expenses (including for entering contracts with non-Federal persons) to carry out this Act.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on the Budget, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on the Budget, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives; and

(C) any other committee of Congress that has jurisdiction over an agency with a role developing or implementing measures under subsection (a).

(2) AREA OF PERSISTENT POVERTY.—The term “area of persistent poverty” means an area that is a high-poverty census tract or a persistent poverty county.

(3) DIRECTOR.—The term “Director” means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(4) HIGH-POVERTY CENSUS TRACT.—The term “high-poverty census tract” means a census tract that has a poverty rate of not less than 20 percent in the most recent American Community Survey 5-year data published by the Bureau of the Census.

(5) PERSISTENT POVERTY COUNTY.—The term “persistent poverty county” means—

(A) a county, parish, or other equivalent county division (as determined by the Bureau of the Census) with a poverty rate of not less than 20 percent in the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates by the Bureau of the Census in at least 25 of the last 30 years, including the most recent year for which the estimates are available; or

(B) for areas where Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates are not available, a county, parish, or equivalent level of geography, with a poverty rate of not less than 20 percent in at least 25 of the last 30 years, including the most recent year for which the estimates are available, as determined by the Bureau of the Census.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) and the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6531, the Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act. This bill is bipartisan, and it was introduced by the distinguished majority whip, Representative JIM CLYBURN of South Carolina, and Mr. HAL ROGERS of Kentucky.

□ 1745

This bill is timely and would make a difference in the lives of the people across the Nation facing the difficulties of living in persistent poverty.

According to the Census Bureau, in 2020 the official rate of poverty in the United States was 11.4 percent. That statistic illustrates the hardships faced by over 37.2 million people. As we know, poverty can be experienced by Americans of all backgrounds in rural, urban, and suburban communities.

The aims of this important bill are straightforward. The bill would provide additional transparency about the areas of the country facing persistent poverty and would target more Federal resources for program assistance to those areas.

Specifically, H.R. 6531 would require the Census Bureau to publish a list of all areas of persistent poverty, and the Office of Management and Budget would work with agencies to direct additional funds to the places where people need them most.

Reports to Congress would be submitted annually—noting the programs included in the bill’s efforts, along with assessments of the economic impacts of the additional investments, to the extent possible.

This bill also calls for GAO to evaluate the effectiveness of the invest-

ments over time. Those areas of the country facing exceptional hardship require our exceptional attention and support.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6531 directs the Office of Management and Budget to lead a government-wide effort to review the share of Federal funds addressing poverty in a consistent manner across agency assistance programs.

Specifically, this legislation will ensure that a more up-to-date and consistent listing of the areas of persistent poverty in our Nation will be used by agencies to determine funding allocations. This will help struggling rural Americans getting greater access to the many taxpayer-funded poverty assistance programs.

The Federal Government currently spends an enormous amount of taxpayer funds on low-income populations. However, it is important that funding be targeted especially to our most vulnerable counties experiencing prolonged struggles with poverty.

This bill creates a consistent approach across competitively awarded Federal grant and financial assistance programs.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues, Congressman CLYBURN and Congressman HAL ROGERS, for their bipartisan efforts on this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), the majority whip.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6531, the Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act, a bipartisan bill that I introduced with HAL ROGERS of Kentucky and Senators CORY BOOKER and ROB PORTMAN, to ensure that communities that have been determined to be suffering from persistent poverty received a more equitable share of Federal investments.

According to the Census Bureau there are nearly 500 persistent poverty counties in our great country. They are defined as counties that have had a poverty rate of 20 percent or more for the last 30 years.

These counties are as diverse as the country, including White communities in Appalachia, African-American communities in the South, Latino communities in the Southwest, and Native American communities throughout the West.

In 2009, I included a provision in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act requiring that at least 10 percent of the funds in three rural development accounts be spent in these counties. This became known as the 10–20–30 funding formula.

The formula worked effectively, efficiently, and equitably; funding infrastructure projects including water neglected for far too long.

Over the past 12 years, Democrats and Republicans have worked together to expand this approach to nearly 20 appropriations accounts. Much of this progress was made when Mr. ROGERS was chair of the Appropriations Committee, and I thank him for his leadership.

This legislation would expand this 10-20-30 targeted formula throughout the Federal Government; recognizing that the best way to target funding in these areas may differ from program to program.

Our bill gives discretion to Federal agencies led by OMB to tailor the policy to the needs of each program while requiring them to report to Congress on the progress being made to create and expand opportunities in these communities.

This bill does not increase Federal spending one iota. It simply targets Federal resources to communities that are most in need.

In closing, I thank my friend HAL ROGERS for his collaboration, and I ask our colleagues for their support of this effort to make America's greatness more accessible and affordable to all communities.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 6531, the Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act.

The impetus for this legislation was the understanding that in certain parts of the country there are pockets of systemic poverty caused by a variety of factors that can be very difficult to boost economically.

Ranging from rural towns to populated urban areas, these areas of persistent poverty deserve a keen eye from our Federal Government and a plan to help them reinvigorate.

I have been proud to work with Majority Whip JIM CLYBURN on this for many years now with some modest success, but hopefully a great future today. I have been happy to work with Mr. CLYBURN on legislative efforts to alleviate persistent poverty and set up these communities for economic success and self-sufficiency.

This bill directs the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with Federal agencies, to develop and implement guidance and measures to increase the share of Federal investments targeted to areas of persistent poverty.

The bill will require the OMB director to submit to Congress each fiscal year a report including the list of programs, by agency, under which the amount of Federal funds targeted to persistent poverty areas were increased in the previous fiscal year.

By targeting Federal resources to these communities, we will spur economic development in the areas of the country that need it most and strengthen the American economy as a whole.

The bill further requires the U.S. Government Accountability Office to report on the effectiveness of the measures implemented, which will responsibly ensure that this legislation is making a meaningful impact.

We have made great strides to lift up impoverished areas, like Kentucky's Appalachian region, but we have more work to do in my district and similar parts of the country that need our attention. This targeted bill will help communities break through the cycle of poverty and provide resources necessary to thrive.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Whip CLYBURN for his partnership and his great work on this over the years and his commitment, and I urge support for the bill.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY), and the manager for the minority.

Mr. Speaker, let me rise with enthusiasm for this legislation for it has been a long-time investment of Whip CLYBURN.

The Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act of 2022 tracks work that I have done as it relates to equity in various entities, but in particular in African Americans.

This work of Mr. CLYBURN, 10-20-30, has the ability to reach poor communities that have not been necessarily receiving the benefits equitably of Federal resources. This can be a great boost to our rural communities. It can be a source of change.

For example, in Texas, during the pandemic, we lost a large number of rural hospitals, and in those communities people were deprived of access to good healthcare. The hospitals just closed because they did not have the resources.

This, as well, deals with education, flood mitigation, infrastructure, all of these issues come out of appropriations.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. ROGERS who I know has been working with Whip CLYBURN for a long time on this equitable approach to the distribution of our funds.

I think it is important for the American people to know that Members of Congress are concerned that Federal funds get to the people, and they get to the people that are most in need—they are life-changing efforts.

For example, as we worked on the community projects, many Members have found that when they give those pointed dollars, you can change lives of communities, schools, neighborhoods, and families. This particular legislation, the Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act, is an appropriate approach to ensuring that tax dollars get to where they are needed and help those in need.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support H.R. 6531 and congratulate Mr. CLYBURN for his work.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 6531, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, let me just say, this is how it is supposed to work—watching the collaboration between our dear friend from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) and the dean of the House (Mr. ROGERS) on addressing endemic poverty in the United States is how this House works best. I congratulate both of them for showing us the way. I hope we emulate it on more than this occasion.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important piece of legislation. Let's help our fellow Americans when we can, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6531, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

□ 1800

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 903, RIGHTS FOR THE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION WORKFORCE ACT OF 2021; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2499, FEDERAL FIREFIGHTERS FAIRNESS ACT OF 2022; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5129, COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2022; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 7691, ADDITIONAL UKRAINE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. RASKIN, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 117-320) on the resolution (H. Res. 1097) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 903) to enhance the security operations of the Transportation Security Administration and stability of the transportation security workforce by applying the personnel system under title 5, United States Code, to employees of the Transportation Security Administration who provide screening of all passengers and property, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2499) to amend chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, to create a presumption that a disability or death of a Federal employee in fire protection activities caused by any of certain diseases is the result of the performance

of such employees duty, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5129) to amend the Community Services Block Grant Act to reauthorize and modernize the Act; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 7691) making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the situation in Ukraine for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 903, RIGHTS FOR THE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION WORKFORCE ACT OF 2021; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2499, FEDERAL FIREFIGHTERS FAIRNESS ACT OF 2022; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5129, COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2022; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 7691, ADDITIONAL UKRAINE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1097 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1097

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 903) to enhance the security operations of the Transportation Security Administration and stability of the transportation security workforce by applying the personnel system under title 5, United States Code, to employees of the Transportation Security Administration who provide screening of all passengers and property, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Homeland Security now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-40, modified by the amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Homeland Security or their respective designees; (2) the further amendments described in section 2 of this resolution; (3) the amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution; and (4) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. After debate pursuant to the first section of this resolution, each further amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 3 of this resolution shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member des-

ignated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 3. It shall be in order at any time after debate pursuant to the first section of this resolution for the chair of the Committee on Homeland Security or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Homeland Security or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 4. All points of order against the further amendments printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules or amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution are waived.

SEC. 5. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 2499) to amend chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, to create a presumption that a disability or death of a Federal employee in fire protection activities caused by any of certain diseases is the result of the performance of such employees duty, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Education and Labor now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-41, modified by the amendment printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor or their respective designees; (2) the further amendments described in section 6 of this resolution; (3) the amendments en bloc described in section 7 of this resolution; and (4) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 6. After debate pursuant to section 5 of this resolution, each further amendment printed in part D of the report of the Committee on Rules not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 7 of this resolution shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 7. It shall be in order at any time after debate pursuant to section 5 of this resolution for the chair of the Committee on Education and Labor or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part D of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying

this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 8. All points of order against the further amendments printed in part D of the report of the Committee on Rules or amendments en bloc described in section 7 of this resolution are waived.

SEC. 9. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 5129) to amend the Community Services Block Grant Act to reauthorize and modernize the Act. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Education and Labor now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-42, modified by the amendment printed in part E of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor or their respective designees; (2) the further amendments described in section 10 of this resolution; (3) the amendments en bloc described in section 11 of this resolution; and (4) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 10. After debate pursuant to section 9 of this resolution, each further amendment printed in part F of the report of the Committee on Rules not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 11 of this resolution shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 11. It shall be in order at any time after debate pursuant to section 9 of this resolution for the chair of the Committee on Education and Labor or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part F of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 12. All points of order against the further amendments printed in part F of the report of the Committee on Rules or amendments en bloc described in section 11 of this resolution are waived.

SEC. 13. House Resolution 1096 is hereby adopted.

SEC. 14. House Resolution 188, agreed to March 8, 2021 (as most recently amended by House Resolution 1065, agreed to April 28,

2022), is amended by striking “May 13, 2022” each place it appears and inserting (in each instance) “June 10, 2022”.

SEC. 15. Notwithstanding clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on a vote by the yeas and nays on the question of adoption of a motion that the House suspend the rules offered on the legislative day of May 10, 2022, or May 11, 2022, may be postponed through the legislative day of May 18, 2022.

SEC. 16. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 7691) making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the situation in Ukraine for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The amendment printed in part G of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. SANCHEZ). The gentleman from Maryland is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. FISCHBACH), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I ask for unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, today the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 1097, providing for consideration H.R. 903, the Rights for the TSA Workforce Act under a structured rule. It provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Homeland Security. It self-executes a manager's amendment from Chairman THOMPSON, makes in order eight amendments, and provides for one motion to recommit.

The rule also provides for consideration of H.R. 2499 and H.R. 5129 under structured rules. It provides 1 hour of debate for each equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor. It self-executes manager amendments from Chairman SCOTT to both bills. It makes in order 8 amendments and 17 amendments respectively, and it provides for one motion to recommit for both bills.

The rule provides en bloc authority to Chairmen THOMPSON and SCOTT.

□ 1815

Further, the rule provides for consideration of H.R. 7691, the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, under a closed rule. The rule provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. The rule self-executes a manager's amendment from Chairwoman DELAURO and provides one motion to recommit.

The rule also deems passage of H. Res. 1096, a resolution, Recognizing Congressional Workers' Right to Organize.

The rule also provides recess instructions, suspension authority, and same-day authority through June 10.

Finally, the rule postpones requested roll call votes on suspension bills considered on May 10 and May 11 through May 18.

Madam Speaker, the rule contains five essential points of action.

H.R. 903, the Rights for the TSA Workforce Act of 2021: This legislation seeks to afford TSA employees similar rights, protections, and benefits afforded to most other Federal workers across the country in order to improve the agency's operations, workforce retention, and morale.

H.R. 2499 is the bipartisan Federal Firefighters Fairness Act of 2022. This legislation establishes a science-based list of diseases for which an automatic presumption of work-related illness would apply for Federal firefighters who get sick, provided that they are employed in fire protection activities for at least 5 years. It also establishes a process for adding other diseases based on scientific data and analysis going forward.

H.R. 5129 is the bipartisan Community Services Block Grant Modernization Act of 2022. It reauthorizes and improves the popular and effective community services block grant program to help reach even more Americans, provide more community development across the country, and further reduce poverty.

The rule also contains a resolution recognizing the right of congressional staff to unionize.

Finally, it includes H.R. 7691, the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022. Madam Speaker, generations to come will look back at this moment to ask: What did our generation do when Vladimir Putin and his army invaded the sovereign nation of Ukraine and tried not only to crush its democracy and violate the spirit of its people but vaporize and annex the entire nation?

Well, today, let future generations observe the Biden administration and a bipartisan Congress has not only already provided more than \$4 billion in security assistance to Ukraine, almost all of it coming after the February 24 invasion, but today, we are voting to provide nearly \$40 billion to address the immediate and near-term security, economic, and humanitarian needs of

the Ukrainian people that are urgent and desperate.

We will provide \$6 billion for training, equipment, weapons, logistics support, supplies, salaries and stipends, and intelligence support; \$4.35 billion in emergency food assistance, medical equipment, and other humanitarian aid; and billions more for humanitarian relief for the millions of refugees displaced by Putin's violence and bombardment of communities in Ukraine.

The aid that we vote on today will come with the fervent solidarity, admiration, and love of the American people. We are in awe of President Zelenskyy, the Ukrainian people, and their army. They have been hanging tough against terrible odds and terrible violence in a splendid display of democratic patriotism for their country. Their resolve is heroic, and it is breathtaking to behold.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I thank the Representative, Mr. RASKIN, for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Today, we are here to discuss a rule providing for consideration of H.R. 903, the Rights for the TSA Workforce Act; H.R. 5129, the Community Services Block Grant Modernization Act of 2022; and H.R. 2499, the Federal Firefighters Fairness Act, which would provide needed benefits to firefighters and other Federal workers suffering from occupation-related diseases and simplifies the process of providing care and benefits for these workers to ensure they will not be caught up in bureaucratic red tape. Finally, the rule provides for consideration of a supplemental appropriation to Ukraine to ensure that they have the necessary funds to counter Russian aggression.

The community services block grant, or CSBG, aims to reduce poverty by improving economic security for low-income individuals and creating economic opportunities in their communities. This program has not been updated since 1998 and is in dire need of reform, but H.R. 5129 fails to accomplish that goal.

It continues to let States set the benchmarks for progress and allows ineffective programs to continue receiving taxpayer dollars.

It increases the income thresholds to 200 percent above the Federal poverty line, stretching Federal resources thinner and effectively robbing those most in need of help.

It allows grantees to use their facilities for voter registration, completely distracting from the program's goal to fight poverty and risking the introduction of partisan activity into non-partisan efforts.

Worst of all, this bill cuts existing protections for faith-based charities. Without these protections, organizations that have fought poverty for years could be forced to remove their faithful beliefs from their work if they

want to continue providing important poverty relief. Why would we want to limit the number of organizations participating in this cause?

H.R. 903, the Rights for the TSA Workforce Act, has so many flaws, I don't have time to mention them all. This bill goes against Congress' intent when it enacted the Aviation and Transportation Security Act to create the Transportation Security Administration, or the TSA, in November 2001 following the 9/11 terror attacks.

At the time, Congress recognized the importance of providing unique authorities to ensure that TSA could carry out its national security mission. Converting all 60,000 TSA employees into title 5 would limit that flexibility.

Under ATSA, the agency may exercise one-step removal for serious offenses such as intentional security breaches, theft, failure of drug and alcohol tests while on duty, or arrests for certain criminal offenses. Under H.R. 903, an employee who knowingly allows guns or explosives through a security checkpoint may no longer be immediately fired.

Furthermore, under this bill, matters of national security could be negotiable under collective bargaining negotiations. The flexibility that Congress intended for TSA would allow for the imposition of, for example, enhanced screening procedures based on credible threats. Under this bill, the implementation of new security requirements could be subject to negotiation with the union.

If the national security implications are not enough, how about the fact that TSA employees could actually lose benefits under this bill? If H.R. 903 becomes law, employees could lose the ability to trade shifts with one another, donate leave to their colleagues, and receive certain incentive pay. Some overtime pay would be prohibited, and current career milestone bonuses could no longer be offered.

Finally, this bill forces employees to unionize under AFGE specifically so employees wouldn't even get to choose their labor representation. This bill does not allow for an intervening union election and would require the DHS Secretary to consult with AFGE on leave benefits, additional pay, and incentives and bonuses for all TSA employees, now a 60,000-person workforce.

Everyone here, I am sure, is thankful for TSA and wants their employees to be satisfied with their working conditions. But that is a question of Congress prioritizing for that purpose, not an inflexible, forced unionization to appease the majority's base.

I urge my colleagues to heed the recommendations of the Blue Ribbon Panel, a bipartisan group of former officials that strongly recommended against moving TSA personnel under title 5.

Madam Speaker, I oppose the rule and ask Members to do the same. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentle-

woman from Virginia (Ms. SPANBERGER).

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of this important legislation of which I am a cosponsor and intend to vote for.

Firefighters are routinely exposed to high stress, smoke, heat, and various toxic substances. As a result, they are far more likely to contract cardiovascular disease, lung disease, and cancer than other workers.

I strongly support extending workers' compensation to America's Federal civilian firefighters as we will do with the Federal Firefighter Fairness Act, but I want to use this opportunity to call on House leadership and the Veterans' Affairs Committee to bring forward another related bill, the Michael Lecik Military Firefighters Protection Act.

I strongly support extending workers' compensation to our civilian firefighters, but we must extend the same benefits to our military firefighters. Not doing so would be nothing short of a dereliction of our sacred duty to them.

One such military firefighter was Michael Lecik, an Air Force firefighter. He deployed twice to the Middle East, and after coming home to central Virginia some years later, Mike was diagnosed with multiple myeloma, a blood cancer linked to the dangerous conditions of his service as a military firefighter, a connection we are acknowledging for Federal firefighters with our votes for the Federal Firefighters Fairness Act.

While I am grateful that we are moving this bill forward, I am deeply concerned and disappointed that we are not remedying this issue for the brave servicemembers like Mike who had similar exposures.

Mike died in March 2021 at the age of 41, leaving behind a loving wife and three school-age daughters. As he faced down his illness, he worked and advocated to ensure that other military firefighters would have their service-connected illnesses recognized.

In his honor and in service to military firefighters like him, I will continue to work to ensure an acknowledgment of harm is extended to all affected populations, including veterans dying from cancer without any acknowledgment of their service-connected injury.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the Representative from Texas (Mr. BURGESS).

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Minnesota for yielding.

This Ukraine supplemental in this rule authorizes an additional \$40 billion to provide defense articles and services, humanitarian aid, and financial support.

I do believe it is important that Western countries continue to support Ukraine in its fight against its barbaric aggressors, but honestly, do we not deserve a plan? Does the adminis-

tration not need to come to us with where we are going with this?

This is an additional \$40 billion on top of the several billion dollars that have already been spent. It is not that I object to the money. I object to not understanding how the administration is proceeding with this.

Look, it was just 10 months ago that we were all on a conference call with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Homeland Security. They assured us that the government in Afghanistan was solid, and they were going to be okay. At the same time, we are all getting alerts on our phones that the government in Afghanistan is headed for the exits with all of our money.

Then it was October of this year with the clear signs that Vladimir Putin was amassing on the borders around Ukraine, and there was no solid discussion about whether or not this was important for the United States and whether or not we should do anything to counteract that.

□ 1830

Indeed, there were approvals for some transfer of weaponry, but it was slow to get there. Then the President made the unfortunate statement that a small incursion would perhaps be okay. The same Secretary of Defense and the same Secretary of State told us that this all would likely be over in 3 days' time, but they didn't take into account the nationality, the spirit of President Zelenskyy and his countrymen, who said: No, this is not going to happen in our country.

Look, none of us can predict the future, but truly the Biden administration really does need to justify the use of American resources as this conflict unfolds.

Is there a plan for when this supplemental funding runs out?

Will the United States defense production keep up with Ukrainian demand?

Who is keeping count on the number of Stingers and Javelin missiles that are leaving our stockpiles that should be defending our homeland? Are we depleting those so severely that we wouldn't be able to respond should we need to?

Are we providing resources that will give Ukraine an asymmetric advantage to eventually win this war? If we are not doing that, how long are we going to ask the American people to continue to fund the status quo?

Look, Russia advancing beyond Ukraine's borders into NATO territory would almost certainly also draw the United States into a war in Europe. But let me stress: That is a war in Europe. Where is the rest of Europe in this? We all want to prevent that outcome. We cannot let Vladimir Putin create this new world order in which he is the new tyrant of the world. To defeat him, we have to be united in our goals, united in the expenditure of American resources in support of those

goals, and we have to have a plan that we are confident is being followed.

It is not lost on me that this amount of money that we are asking to appropriate in an emergency fashion today is exactly one-half of the dollar amount of the weaponry that was abandoned in Afghanistan, abandoned to our enemies. Let's not find ourselves in that situation again.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the gentleman asks us to justify the use of American resources in supporting our democratic allies in Ukraine.

How would we justify the use of these resources?

Well, let's start with this. The Ukrainian people and President Zelenskyy have asked for our help. They have asked for these resources, and they need these resources in order to beat back a brutal, bloody, and illegal innovation by Vladimir Putin, who is violating the laws of war on a daily basis.

They have killed thousands of civilians, they have killed more than 150 children, murdering them, and his Army is raping and killing women, leaving their corpses in the street.

So we have a democracy trying to defend its sovereign borders against an autocrat who wants to rebuild the Russian empire, Vladimir Putin, the former chief of the KGB, who said that the greatest catastrophe of the 20th century was the collapse of the Soviet Union.

We were hoping that we would have a unanimous, bipartisan statement today in favor of aid to the besieged people of Ukraine. Instead, we get more voices of defeatism, pessimism, and gloom.

We have heard it before. We heard Representative CAWTHORN who said: Remember that Zelenskyy is a thug, remember that the Ukrainian Government is incredibly corrupt, and is incredibly evil and has been pushing woke ideologies.

We heard from Steve Bannon who said: No Republican should vote for any money for Ukraine, zero dollars for Ukraine.

We are hearing it from other candidates around the country, J.D. Vance, who says: I have got to be honest with you; I don't really care what happens to Ukraine one way or the other.

Madam Speaker, the democratic world is under siege by Vladimir Putin and his filthy army, which is murdering children, raping women, killing civilians. Which side are we on?

The Biden administration is rallying the democratic world, rallying the NATO countries. We should be standing on a unanimous, bipartisan basis with the people of Ukraine.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN).

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this rule, which includes the resolution I intro-

duced to provide House staff legal protection to organize and bargain collectively.

First, a big thank you to Speaker PELOSI, Majority Leader HOYER, Whip CLYBURN, and committee chairs LORGREN and SCOTT for working with me to get this legislation across the finish line and a big thank you to the majority of Democrats for cosponsoring this resolution.

It feels surreal, and also completely right, to be here at this critical moment. I have spent much of my career helping workers form unions and bargain collectively. The power of workers to unite and demand fair wages, better benefits, and safer working conditions was central to the creation of the American middle class, and it is essential right now for working families simply trying to get by.

That is why I was humbled when congressional staffers approached me earlier this year and asked me to introduce a resolution that would grant them a fundamental human right, the right to organize and bargain collectively without fear of retaliation.

For months now, our workers have been organizing in the shadows, because they lack the legal protections to come forward. It should not and does not have to be this way for workers seeking to exercise their First Amendment right to freedom of association, especially here in the Halls of Congress.

I fervently believe that all workers deserve the chance to have a union and to be protected in pursuing one. This resolution approves regulations originally proposed in 1996, 26 years ago. Those regulations provide guidance for how legislative branch employees can exercise their statutory right to form or join labor organizations, as Congress expressly intended.

I can say without a doubt that here in the people's House, we could not serve our districts without the hard work and dedication of congressional staff. They manage our schedules, advise on policy, engage with constituents, and do so much more essential work with humility, with grit, and often with little to no recognition.

These same workers have endured trauma while providing public service, working through a global pandemic that has killed a million people in this country, and experiencing an assault on our very workplace on January 6, 2021.

The very least we can do is honor and respect their effort to organize in Congress, giving them the long-overdue right to find their collective voice. This resolution will protect bargaining over working conditions, wages, just-cause provisions, and more. We have heard loudly and clearly over the past few months: Congressional staffers want a union. Let's not make them wait a second longer.

I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on the rule.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. GREENE).

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the Ukrainian supplemental bill.

Madam Speaker, \$40 billion, but there is no baby formula for American mothers and babies.

An unknown amount of money to the CIA in the Ukraine supplemental bill, but there is no formula for American babies and mothers.

Madam Speaker, \$54 million in COVID spending in Ukraine, but there is no formula for American babies and mothers.

Madam Speaker, \$900 million for non-profits and organizations in Ukraine, but there is no formula for American babies and mothers.

Madam Speaker, \$8.7 billion for economic support and funding in Ukraine, but there is no formula for American mothers and babies.

If this is about claiming that it is about saving lives, let's be real, then we would care about war-torn countries like Ethiopia. So that is a bunch of hypocrisy, because I never hear Ethiopia brought up here. Totally ignoring our own border crisis, our own baby formula crisis, and brutal inflation, skyrocketing gas prices that no one can afford, but \$40 billion for Ukraine?

Stop funding regime change and money laundering scams and U.S. politician coverups of their crimes in countries like Ukraine. The American people do not support paying for constant U.S. involvement in foreign affairs while our own government fails our own country.

Let me remind everyone here: We swore an oath to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America and our borders. We should be paying attention to our country right now.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, here is a formula for the destruction of democracy: Repeating Putin's propaganda and disinformation and appeasing imperialist assaults on sovereign nations.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL).

Ms. JAYAPAL. Madam Speaker, workers' rights are human rights. The labor movement has shown us what is possible when we dream big and fight hard. Tonight, we will clear yet another hurdle in the battle for workplace safety and dignity.

I thank my colleague, Representative LEVIN, for his tremendous leadership on this resolution. With House Resolution 915, congressional staff will be able to organize and bargain for a better workplace without fear of intimidation or retaliation.

As someone who organized with unions, working people, and for collective bargaining rights before coming to Congress, I know how important it is that we guarantee our staff that same

right. As a co-lead of the PRO Act, I have continuously pushed for pro-worker policies that prioritize safety, equity, and better pay. Like other workers, congressional staff deserve to be protected at work. They put in long, hard hours. They work incredibly hard to serve the people.

We must lead by example and show our gratitude by ensuring our staff have the right to bargain, to organize, and to unionize.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider a bill that would block the Biden administration's effort to establish a so-called Disinformation Governance Board.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment in the RECORD along with any extraneous material immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACKSON LEE). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, policing of the First Amendment protected speech has no place in this country. Yet, the Biden administration, unsatisfied with their big tech and their mainstream media allies' efforts to control criticism of their disastrous agenda, have decided to propose a government-sanctioned, taxpayer-funded ministry of truth. This not only runs contrary to the values of our Nation but is likely unconstitutional and Congress should play no part in its creation. In fact, Congress should come together to uphold the constitutional principles that the best weapon against speech we don't like is not censure; it is more speech.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO) to further speak on the amendment.

Mr. KATKO. Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the previous question and in support of the immediate consideration of legislation introduced by Leader MCCARTHY and House Republicans to defund and prohibit the activities of the Biden administration's Disinformation Governance Board at the Department of Homeland Security. That is right: It is called the Disinformation Governance Board.

The notion that this ill-conceived effort will improve Americans' trust in their government is fundamentally absurd. In fact, it is just the latest example of how this administration, and specifically leadership at the Department of Homeland Security, remains grossly out of touch with what issues matter most to the American people.

At a time when the border is in a state of crisis and more Americans than ever before are being fatally poisoned with fentanyl, everyone in

this room and in this country would be wise to take note that this, a Disinformation Governance Board, is what your Department of Homeland Security is focused on.

□ 1845

Are they focused on combating the drug cartels and human traffickers that are profiting from the chaos at our southwest border? Apparently not.

Are they focused on improving our economic security and resilience against unprecedented threats from China, Russia, and others? It doesn't seem like it.

Madam Speaker, as ranking member of the Homeland Security Committee, I witnessed firsthand the consistent lack of transparency demonstrated by Secretary Mayorkas and the Department of Homeland Security when faced with congressional oversight and legitimate requests for information on the department's mission.

Why on Earth would we trust the same department to now unilaterally expand their mission and decide for us, the public, what is or is not the truth? Why has the Department of Homeland Security been unable or unwilling to answer basic questions as to the functions, remit, or charter of this board when asked by Congress?

If the Biden administration was serious about making the board apolitical, as they claim they are, why have they opted to appoint known partisan operatives as its executive director and co-chairs? In fact, it is reported that the named executive director herself has promoted now-debunked claims on social media. Think about that. The person that they claim to be the executive director is now the one that has in the past herself engaged in disinformation. That is pretty ironic.

I ask you, Madam Speaker, and my colleagues across the aisle, where is the accountability for this misguided operation? With this vote, we have the opportunity to send a clear message: This administration should focus on restoring our national security, not making itself the arbiter of truth and speech. This is America, this isn't a Communist country.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN).

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. RASKIN for the time, and I thank Mr. LEVIN for what he has done to bring this resolution to fruition.

Madam Speaker, today I rise to defend the rights of our staff to organize. This really is about respect. We should respect their rights: Their right to have a decent day's pay for a hard day's work, their right to have the best healthcare that we can afford.

I respect them, I support them, and I respect the right of all workers to organize. Hence, I will vote for the legislation.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JOHNSON).

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I rise today to oppose the previous question so that we can immediately consider H.R. 7690 to defund the Biden administration's recently announced Disinformation Governance Board.

Madam Speaker, the Biden administration's decision to create this board is dystopian in design and should be doomed right from the start.

Madam Speaker, the Disinformation Governance Board should be defunded for one obvious reason. It is not only Orwellian, as everyone has said, but it is clearly unconstitutional. In America, we don't allow bureaucrats and government officials to choose what speech is deemed acceptable or censor and silence viewpoints they dislike.

This fundamental principle of our law must always be vigorously defended to preserve our freedom and to keep the government in check. I used to defend this principle in the Federal courts before I was elected to Congress, and I am so encouraged to work with so many colleagues, at least on this side of the aisle here, who are also fiercely committed to this cause.

Let's put this simply: There is zero role for the Federal Government in determining what constitutes true speech. But while we have everybody's attention, let's just recap this real quickly.

This Disinformation Governance Board will be housed within the Department of Homeland Security. It was just announced by ambush, very abruptly, by Secretary Mayorkas. There is no information about its budget. There is no information provided to us about the scope of its work, no information about how it will be kept accountable. Basically, there are no details at all. Remember, this is from the same administration that wants to spy on parents who speak up at school board meetings and spy on our bank accounts. This governance board is a glaring example of mission creep, and even its name is creepy.

Here is what we do know, Madam Speaker: The board is supposed to be headed by a young woman by the name of Nina Jankowicz, who refers to herself—no kidding—as the Mary Poppins of disinformation.

Miss Poppins is herself a frequent purveyor of untruths, such as calling the New York Post's report on Hunter Biden's laptop a "Russian influence op" and promoting the false claim that the Steele dossier was "Republican opposition research." She also appears sympathetic to the cause of censorship because she told NPR recently that she shudders—that is her word—to think about a country where free speech absolutists, again quoting her, were taking over more platforms. She recommended that law enforcement and legislatures do more to censor Americans.

To help her hit the ground running in doing what is certain to be a short stint in this job, here is what we suggest: She ought to check out the recent

falsehoods from her own administration.

Here is a hit list:

The falsehood that Secretary Mayorkas has done an “effective job” managing the border crisis and that it is somehow secure. He said that under oath here a couple weeks ago.

The falsehood that economic contraction in Quarter 1 of this year is actually just masking some hidden, broad economic resiliency.

The falsehood that Biden’s \$3.5 trillion spending bill actually cost zero dollars.

The falsehood that inflation is a high-class problem, as they told us.

The falsehood that 70 percent of our current inflation is being caused by Vladimir Putin.

You get the point.

The problem with the government appointing itself as the arbiter of truth is that it is often the government itself that often engages in spin and untruth.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, if the Biden administration was itself a beacon of truth, this board would still be unconstitutional. I would tell my colleagues, if this was being proposed by a Republican administration, we would be fighting it just as vociferously.

I do find it noteworthy, however, that those who seem the most preoccupied with censoring Americans and policing disinformation are so often themselves the worst offenders at spreading it.

Again, here is the bottom line: The government has no role whatsoever in determining what constitutes truth or acceptable speech.

President Biden should dissolve this board immediately and entirely; and if he won’t, Republicans will.

I urge my colleagues to vote “no” on the previous question so we may amend the rule to provide for immediate consideration of my legislation to defund the DHS Disinformation Governance Board.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Madam Speaker, tonight we stand with courageous Ukrainians who refuse to give in to Putin’s war crimes.

The morning after this unprovoked attack, I authored the first sanctions legislation in this Congress. Eventually, it may help. But what is needed immediately is more weapons and humanitarian relief.

Undoubtedly, Putin was encouraged by those he hoped would divide the West, like his admirer President Trump, who declared Putin “a genius” and called this “a peacekeeping mission,” and his close adviser who, even after the bombing got underway, claimed that Putin was being too gentle.

With our weapons, Ukrainians defend not only themselves, but freedom and democracy everywhere. Tonight, I hope that Republicans will join Democrats in what is truly a test of our commitment to freedom. Together, we offer strong support for Ukraine to push back on the brutal aggressor, end this terror, and maintain its independence.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT).

Mrs. BOEBERT. Madam Speaker, I rise to oppose the previous question so that we can immediately consider H.R. 7690.

Madam Speaker, the Biden regime wants to talk disinformation? Okay, let’s give them something to talk about.

Let’s talk about how the White House said that it was Republicans that want to defund the police.

Let’s talk about how Secretary Mayorkas said the southern border is closed.

Let’s talk about how Joe Biden said his Build Back Better agenda cost zero American tax dollars.

Let’s talk about how Biden’s new press secretary falsely claimed Trump stole the 2016 Presidential election.

And remember Afghanistan? Let’s talk about how Joe Biden said any American who wants to come home, we will get you home. Well, that sounds like the words of a lying, dog-faced pony soldier to me.

The American people will not have their speech monitored by corrupt, career professional politicians who lie day in and day out.

And now the DHS, a militarized department, has established a new Disinformation Governance Board, or more accurately known as the department of propaganda. DHS was created to stop terrorism. Now it is being used to terrorize the American people.

And who did Mayorkas hire to run this Orwellian ministry of truth? This lady, Nina Jankowicz. Mayorkas calls her an expert on disinformation, probably because she tells lies all the dang time. Nina said that President Trump would embolden ISIS. Well, he defeated it. Nina said the Hunter Biden laptop from hell was a Trump campaign product. Nina said that concerned parents who wanted a say in their children’s education were pushing disinformation; and Nina said Big Tech should censor the Wuhan lab leak theory because it was, you guessed it, disinformation.

Nina doesn’t seem to have a good relationship with truth and will surely use this board to silence Americans. Nina is no public servant. How is that, you say? Don’t take it from me. Here are her words. Are these the words of a public servant? What do I need to do to—well, Madam Speaker, I will let you read the rest of that. This doesn’t sound like someone who should be monitoring Americans’ speech.

The Democratic Party has truly lost their minds, from intimidating judges at their homes, burning down preg-

nancy centers, and vandalizing churches, to calling moms and dads domestic terrorists, and now creating this department to censor free speech because extremists are scared of, what, Elon Musk?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mrs. BOEBERT. They say social media censoring doesn’t go far enough. And this needs to be defunded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman is no longer recognized.

Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President while speaking on the floor of the House.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, the very distinguished gentlewoman from Colorado called the President of the United States, or likened him to, I think she said, a lying, dog-faced pony soldier.

We obviously could have taken those words down, but we have serious business to do here, and unlike some of our colleagues on the other side, we are not interested in censoring other people’s speech. We want the whole world to see how the gentlewoman from Colorado speaks in public as a Member of Congress. We want everyone to look at that.

Meantime, we have come here tonight, Madam Speaker, to fight for the rights of the TSA workforce. More than 50,000 workers. We are giving them the same rights that other Federal workers have. We came here to fight for the rights of Federal firefighters, tens of thousands of them, who will be able to benefit from this legislation if and when they get sick from illnesses caused by their work as firefighters.

We came here to expand and improve the Community Services Block Grant Modernization Act of 2022, a bipartisan piece of legislation. Despite what was said about it on the other side, I believe there were eight Members of the minority who voted for it in the House Education and Labor Committee.

We are here to recognize the right of congressional staff to unionize, and we are here most significantly, Madam Speaker, on the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act.

It is for that act that the antics and the diatribes of our colleagues are so profoundly disappointing to those of us who have come here to support President Zelenskyy and the heroic people of Ukraine who are resisting a brutal, illegal aggression by Vladimir Putin and his army.

□ 1900

And we were hoping that we would have a bipartisan, unanimous support for this legislation to render the military and strategic economic and humanitarian aid that our democratic allies need, and they are asking for and deserve, to fight off this illegal criminal aggression by Vladimir Putin, who is not a genius but a war criminal and a mass murderer. That is what he is.

We are very proud of the work that President Biden has been doing in unifying the democratic world against the autocrat Vladimir Putin and his naked, bloody aggression against the people of Ukraine, which has cost the lives of thousands of civilians already. We have seen the war crime of rape spread at the hands of Russian's filthy soldiers, and we have seen them kill children, blow up schools and hospitals.

We don't see anything remotely like the seriousness and the solemnity that we would expect of Members of the United States Congress. Instead, they put up profanity, they mock the President of the United States, they make a disgrace of their own party by the way they behave on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Madam Speaker, Vladimir Putin and his cheerleaders all over the world thought they would make quick work of the people of Ukraine and President Zelenskyy. They only had supplies for less than a week. Everybody thought it was just going to be game over, as some of our colleagues have said; that Vladimir Putin would just cut right through them.

But you know what they weren't counting on, Madam Speaker? They weren't counting on the spirit of a democratic people, the noble people of Ukraine who have heroically resisted every criminal aggressive act by Vladimir Putin and his autocratic cheerleaders around the world.

So today, 2½ months later, President Biden, having rallied the democratic world, having unified NATO, comes back to us and asks for nearly \$40 billion in aid to support the strategic needs, the security needs, the economic needs, the humanitarian needs of a population that is reeling from the war.

Madam Speaker, we say the American people are here to support the Ukrainian people. That is what we are doing here tonight.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind Members that remarks in debate may not engage in personalities toward the President, including by repeating remarks made elsewhere that would be improper if spoken in the Member's own words.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PFLUGER).

Mr. PFLUGER. Madam Speaker, I rise to oppose the previous question so that we can immediately consider H.R. 7690 to DEFUND the Biden's Administration DHS Disinformation Governance Board.

However, before I get into that, I would remind my colleague that just a couple months ago, that the administration did offer a ride to President Zelenskyy, offered him a ride out of Ukraine to leave the country that he so valiantly has been fighting for. I want to make sure that that is set straight. And we will get back to the

business at hand: The Disinformation Governance Board.

The fact is that the administration thinks that they should be policing disinformation. It is beyond alarming. And I am trying to put myself back into the shoes of the Founders 240 years ago, to think that the government would be in charge of personal views of the First Amendment.

The antics, as it has been called here, my 750,000-plus constituents don't think what I am saying right now are antics. What they are proud of is we are standing up to say that we do affirm that the government does not get to determine what is true and false.

Personally, I have heard the Secretary of Homeland Security, Mayorkas, claim that our border is secure, but millions of illegal immigrants are allowed to pour into our country, including known and suspected terrorists. Even more disturbing, is that Secretary Mayorkas has put an outspoken partisan person, who has mocked stories, including those about Hunter Biden's laptop, has praised the now-debunked Steele dossier, and other stories out into the public, while claiming to now be the purveyor of truth. The lack of credibility and the misinformation is beyond laughable.

The Department of Homeland Security should be focused on one thing, and this is not a partisan issue. It is our security. It is our Nation's security. That is what DHS was founded on after September 11. That is what the focus should be on right now, not fact-checking social media or censoring Americans.

Today, every Member of Congress will be put on RECORD, and the question will be: Do you stand on the side of free speech or not?

I stand on the side of free speech for my constituents, the 750,000 who I believe would not call what I am saying antics.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Our colleagues don't seem to want to talk about the chaos and the violence and the bloodshed that has been unleashed on the people of Ukraine. I am really shocked that they don't want to talk about it, but they want to talk about free speech.

Great. Let's talk about free speech in Russia.

More than 15,000 people arrested and detained as they crush the antiwar movement in Russia, as he jails political opponents in Russia. And they haven't said a word about that.

Have they said anything about the opponents of the war in Russia who have been thrown into jail? No.

They are talking about a board in America that I wasn't even aware existed—I am not sure it does—that has never thrown anybody in a jail.

How do they feel about Russian critics of the war being thrown into jail? How do they feel about more than 8 million Ukrainians who have been dis-

placed by the war, who are living in the homes of the Polish people who have heroically opened their doors to them? They say nothing about that.

Do they think that Vladimir Putin is the leader of a democracy?

Is there any one of them who will stand up and say that Vladimir Putin is an autocrat, an authoritarian, a would-be totalitarian?

Do any of them remember that Vladimir Putin was the head of the KGB?

Is that their ideal model for civil liberties? Vladimir Putin, who said that the collapse of the Soviet Union is the greatest catastrophe of the 20th century?

Is this Abraham Lincoln's party we are hearing today? Or is it a cult of Donald Trump?

Madam Speaker, we have to decide which side America is going to be on. The democratic world has risen as one to support the people of Ukraine, and yet, our friends don't seem to want to talk about that. They don't want to seem to support this effort, which is extraordinary to me, as the people of Ukraine are doing whatever they can to fight this naked, illegal aggression, this unilateral war of aggression; unprovoked, unjustified, a violation of international law in every way.

Madam Speaker, it is incumbent upon us as the leader of the democratic world, if that is still what we want to be, to support democracies under attack by authoritarian regimes.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, the gentleman from Maryland talked about protecting this institution or talked about this institution, but we have a \$40 billion bill at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. I haven't had a chance to review the bill. My staff is poring over the pages to try to see what's in it.

You want to talk about the institution? You want to talk about standing up alongside Ukraine?

Why don't we actually have a debate on the floor of the people's House instead of the garbage of getting a \$40 billion bill at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; not paid for, without having any idea what is really in it, with a massive slush fund that goes to the State Department—\$13 billion; \$8 billion for the Economic Support Fund, \$110 million for embassy security.

We got \$40 billion that is unpaid for, and you want to sit here and lecture this body about what we are going to do or not do about standing alongside Ukraine?

Why don't we talk about the American people who are hurting, the wide-open borders; the inflation that is killing people; the jobs that people can't get because of the cost of goods and services in this country.

Sitting here and being lectured to, when I don't even have time to look at a \$40 billion unpaid bill.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to adjourn offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Roy).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 188, nays 226, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 142]

YEAS—188

Aderholt	Gaetz	McClintock
Allen	Gallagher	McHenry
Amodel	Garbarino	Meuser
Armstrong	Garcia (CA)	Miller (IL)
Arrington	Gibbs	Miller (WV)
Babin	Gimenez	Moolenaar
Bacon	Gohmert	Mooney
Baird	Gonzales, Tony	Moore (AL)
Balderson	Good (VA)	Moore (UT)
Banks	Gooden (TX)	Mullin
Barr	Gosar	Nehls
Bentz	Granger	Newhouse
Bergman	Graves (LA)	Norman
Bice (OK)	Green (TN)	Oberholte
Biggs	Greene (GA)	Owens
Bilirakis	Griffith	Palazzo
Bishop (NC)	Grothman	Palmer
Boebert	Guest	Pence
Bost	Guthrie	Perry
Brady	Harris	Pf luger
Brooks	Harshbarger	Posey
Buchanan	Hartzler	Reschenthaler
Buck	Hern	Rice (SC)
Bucshon	Herrell	Rodgers (WA)
Budd	Herrera Beutler	Rogers (AL)
Burchett	Hice (GA)	Rose
Burgess	Hill	Rosendale
Calvert	Hinson	Rouzer
Cammack	Hollingsworth	Roy
Carey	Hudson	Salazar
Carl	Huizenga	Scalise
Carter (GA)	Issa	Schweikert
Cawthorn	Jackson	Scott, Austin
Chabot	Jacobs (NY)	Sessions
Cline	Johnson (LA)	Simpson
Cloud	Johnson (OH)	Smith (MO)
Clyde	Johnson (SD)	Smith (NE)
Cole	Jordan	Smith (NJ)
Comer	Joyce (OH)	Spartz
Crawford	Joyce (PA)	Stauber
Crenshaw	Keller	Steel
Curtis	Kelly (MS)	Stefanik
Davidson	Kelly (PA)	Steil
Davis, Rodney	Kim (CA)	Steube
DesJarlais	Kustoff	Stewart
Diaz-Balart	LaHood	Taylor
Donalds	LaMalfa	Tenney
Duncan	Lamborn	Tiffany
Dunn	Latta	Timmons
Ellzey	LaTurner	Turner
Emmer	Lesko	Valadao
Estes	Letlow	Van Drew
Fallon	Long	Van Dwyne
Feenstra	Loudermilk	Wagner
Ferguson	Lucas	Walorski
Fischbach	Luetkemeyer	Waltz
Fitzgerald	Mace	Weber (TX)
Fitzpatrick	Malliotakis	Webster (FL)
Fleischmann	Mann	Wenstrup
Foxx	Massie	Westerman
Franklin, C.	Mast	Williams (TX)
Scott	McCarthy	Wilson (SC)
Fulcher	McClain	Wittman

NAYS—226

Adams	Beyer	Boyle, Brendan
Aguilar	Bishop (GA)	F.
Allred	Blumenauer	Brown (MD)
Auchincloss	Blunt Rochester	Brown (OH)
Axne	Bonamici	Brownley
Bass	Bourdeaux	Bush
Beatty	Bowman	Bustos

Butterfield	Huffman	Peters
Carbajal	Jackson Lee	Phillips
Cardenas	Jacobs (CA)	Pingree
Carson	Jayapal	Pocan
Carter (LA)	Jeffries	Porter
Carter (TX)	Johnson (GA)	Pressley
Cartwright	Johnson (TX)	Price (NC)
Case	Jones	Quigley
Casten	Kahele	Raskin
Castor (FL)	Kaptur	Rogers (KY)
Castro (TX)	Katko	Ross
Cheney	Keating	Roybal-Allard
Cherfilus-	Kelly (IL)	Ruiz
McCormick	Khanna	Ruppersberger
Chu	Kildee	Rush
Cicilline	Kilmer	Rutherford
Clark (MA)	Kim (NJ)	Ryan
Clarke (NY)	Kind	Sanchez
Cleaver	Kirkpatrick	Sarbanes
Clyburn	Krishnamoorthi	Scanlon
Cohen	Kuster	Schakowsky
Connolly	Lamb	Schiff
Cooper	Langevin	Schneider
Correa	Larsen (WA)	Schrader
Costa	Larson (CT)	Schrier
Courtney	Lawrence	Scott (VA)
Craig	Lawson (FL)	Scott, David
Crist	Lee (CA)	Sewell
Crow	Lee (NV)	Sherman
Cuellar	Leger Fernandez	Sherrill
Davids (KS)	Levin (CA)	Sires
Davis, Danny K.	Levin (MI)	Slotkin
Dean	Lieu	Smith (WA)
DeFazio	Lofgren	Smucker
DeGette	Lowenthal	Soto
DeLauro	Luria	Spanberger
DeBene	Lynch	Speier
Delgado	Malinowski	Stansbury
Demings	Maloney,	Stanton
DeSaulnier	Carolyn B.	Stevens
Deutch	Maloney, Sean	Swalwell
Dingell	Manning	Takano
Doggett	Matsui	Thompson (CA)
Doyle, Michael	McBath	Thompson (MS)
F.	McCollum	Thompson (PA)
Escobar	McEachin	Titus
Eshoo	McGovern	Tlaib
Espallat	McNerney	Tonko
Evans	Meeks	Torres (CA)
Fletcher	Meijer	Torres (NY)
Foster	Meng	Trahan
Frankel, Lois	Mfume	Trone
Gallego	Miller-Meeks	Underwood
Garamendi	Morelle	Upton
Garcia (IL)	Moulton	Vargas
Garcia (TX)	Mrvan	Veasey
Golden	Nadler	Velázquez
Gomez	Napolitano	Walberg
Gonzalez,	Neal	Wasserman
Vicente	Neguse	Schultz
Gottheimer	Newman	Waters
Graves (MO)	Norcross	Watson Coleman
Green, Al (TX)	O'Halleran	Welch
Grijalva	Ocasio-Cortez	Wexton
Harder (CA)	Omar	Wild
Hayes	Pallone	Williams (GA)
Higgins (NY)	Panetta	Wilson (FL)
Himes	Pappas	Womack
Horsford	Pascrell	Yarmuth
Houlihan	Payne	
Hoyer	Perlmutter	

NOT VOTING—15

Barragán	McCaul	Reed
Bera	McKinley	Rice (NY)
Gonzalez (OH)	Moore (WI)	Strickland
Higgins (LA)	Murphy (FL)	Suozzi
Kinzinger	Murphy (NC)	Zeldin

□ 1943

Ms. STEVENS, Messrs. VICENTE GONZALEZ, O'HALLERAN, PAYNE, LARSON of Connecticut, and Ms. BASS changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. FERGUSON, JOHNSON of Ohio, GRIFFITH, GOSAR, Ms. HERRELL, Messrs. BILIRAKIS, PALAZZO, HILL, and FULCHER changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bourdeaux	Gottheimer	Ocasio-Cortez
(Wexton)	(Pallone)	(Bowman)
Brown (MD)	Herrera Beutler	Porter (Wexton)
(Evans)	(Katko)	Price (NC) (Ross)
Brownley	Horsford (Evans)	Rush (Evans)
(Kuster)	Huffman	Ryan (Kaptur)
Carter (LA)	(Neguse)	Scanlon (Garcia)
(Jeffries)	Johnson (TX)	(TX))
Carter (TX)	(Jeffries)	Scott, David
(Babin)	Kelly (IL) (Blunt	(Jeffries)
Castro (TX)	Rochester)	Sires (Pallone)
(Garcia (TX))	Kim (CA) (Steel)	Speier (Escobar)
Cawthorn (Moore	Kirkpatrick	Thompson (MS)
(AL))	(Pallone)	(Jeffries)
Correa (Costa)	Lamb (Pallone)	Tiffany
Cuellar (Garcia	Langevin	(Fitzgerald)
(TX))	(Lynch)	Titus (Connolly)
Curtis (Moore	Lawrence	Walorski
(UT))	(Stevens)	(Wagner)
Delgado (Neguse)	Lawson (FL)	Wild (Evans)
DeSaulnier	(Soto)	Wilson (FL)
(Beyer)	Meng (Escobar)	(Neguse)
Diaz-Balart	Mfume (Evans)	Wilson (SC)
(Cammack)	Mooney (Miller	(Timmons)
Doyle, Michael	(WV))	
F. (Evans)		

□ 1945

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 903, RIGHTS FOR THE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION WORKFORCE ACT OF 2021; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2499, FEDERAL FIREFIGHTERS FAIRNESS ACT OF 2022; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5129, COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2022; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 7691, ADDITIONAL UKRAINE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PAYNE). The gentleman from Maryland is recognized.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I reject the notion that America is not strong enough to stand with Ukraine as it tramples on autocracy. I reject the notion that America and the American people are not strong enough to stand with those in Ukraine who are fighting for their survival and fighting against the horrible violence of Vladimir Putin. I reject the notion that Americans are not empathetic about Mariupol and what the mayor at that time on April 12 said; he noted that 210 children were murdered by this vicious bombing in the midst of 21,000 dead.

As I traveled with Leader HOYER, over and over again I asked the question about the children. As UNICEF said, this war is a nightmare for Ukraine's children.

This supplemental for Ukraine recognizes that. It recognizes that democracy must stand but that children must be protected with the focus on humanitarian aid, eliminating or stopping human trafficking, and recognizing that girls and women have been raped. It is time for us to speak what the American people have spoken, that

they are standing with Ukraine. They want a victory for Ukraine.

This supplemental will help us stand with Ukraine. I ask my colleagues to support it and to recognize victory for Ukraine.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to comment a little bit. There have been some complaints that our speakers on our side of the aisle here are not addressing the issues in Ukraine and the bill that has been presented to us this afternoon. But right now we are talking about the rule, and we are dealing with procedures for what will happen the rest of this week.

This is a rules debate, and we will get to the substance of the issue and the debate on each of the bills that we are talking about right now. I am sure, I know that our Members will be talking about the Ukraine bill and some of the concerns and some of the positives about that bill with all of the time that is allotted for those debates later today. I am sure that there will be great discussion about each of the bills at great length.

In the meantime, there is great concern regarding the Disinformation Governance Board, and I think that this body needs to discuss that. That is why we bring it up.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose the rule and the previous question, I ask Members to do the same, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her remarks. We were interrupted by a motion to adjourn a few moments ago.

Ukrainians are being slaughtered by Putin's army as we speak. Schools, churches, and hospitals have been bombarded, and yet I think 188 of our colleagues voted just to pack it up and to go home instead of acting to provide the people of Ukraine and President Zelenskyy with the military and humanitarian assistance that they need. I am very glad, and I thank the bipartisan majority that rejected that approach, and I want us to make sure we are sending a message of hope and solidarity to the people of Ukraine.

Mr. Speaker, if we have isolationists in the House, I hope that they don't flatter themselves to think that Vladimir Putin is some kind of civil libertarian. Vladimir Putin is no civil libertarian for those people who have found the cause of civil liberties today. Vladimir Putin is no civil libertarian.

He is shutting down the freedom of speech and blocking his people's access to social media. He has thrown thousands of people into prison for protesting against his war in Ukraine. He just signed a new law to impose 15 years in prison on anyone who pub-

lishes or broadcasts what Russian Government censors consider false information about the invasion of Ukraine.

In fact, it is against the law in Russia now to even describe the invasion of Ukraine and the war against Ukraine as an invasion or a war. You can't describe it. Talk about Orwellian.

Why did we hear nothing from our colleagues about that?

Do they actually think that Vladimir Putin is fighting for civil liberties in his bloody and filthy invasion of Ukraine and his attempt to demolish a country?

Mr. Speaker, the American people in every public opinion poll we have seen stand strongly with the people of Ukraine. They understand illegal aggression when they see it. We know that Vladimir Putin is trying to crush the sovereignty of the people of Ukraine.

America stands with the NATO countries. America stands with the democratic governments and peoples of the world. America stands with democracy all over the world. That is who we are. That is who we are. We will never forget it, and we will never let go of it. We will not fall prey to Putin's propaganda, his disinformation, or the conspiracy theory that tries to blind us to the reality of what is happening in Ukraine today.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on the rule and the previous question.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, this past February, a Democrat staffer organization began a public campaign to unionize. A month later, the Committee on House Administration held a hearing on the topic of congressional unions.

To be clear, that hearing was not to consider the resolution that is before the House floor today, much less a mark-up. That hearing was, however, an opportunity to ask the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights—the office that administers the law governing unionization efforts in Congress—questions about how staffer unions would logistically work. The result of that hearing was more unanswered questions.

While unions play a vital role in many workplaces, including throughout my district, they just aren't feasible for Congress. OCWR's own General Counsel was unable to provide answers regarding how the unique office structures, fluctuating partisan balance, and unavoidable turnover due to elections would impact congressional unions. Yet Speaker PELOSI is bringing forward the resolution for a vote anyway.

This isn't about helping all staffers, because if it were then the majority would have given Republicans the opportunity to provide our input, including a chance to amend today's resolution. But once again, the majority is abandoning regular order to push a partisan proposal.

One of the main concerns of staffers is low pay. As a former staffer myself, I know both the opportunities and challenges of working in a Congressional office and can assure you that an office providing fair pay and maintaining a healthy work environment are the keys to recruiting and retaining top talent. And I have great news for everyone here today: you

don't need to wait for the Speaker to unilaterally implement a pay order to start doing so. Every Member's office was provided a 21 percent MRA increase in March of this year.

Further, collective bargaining would not and could not address the issue of low pay—Federal law forbids this. Federal law also prohibits negotiation on healthcare and retirement benefits even if this resolution were to pass. Instead, union dues would just take more money out of staff's hard-earned paychecks without really anything to show for it.

Unionization also creates potential conflicts of interest that could impact a Member's constitutional responsibilities, including unique influence over Members' development and passage of certain legislation, and political contributions to Members using dues paid by their staff. As a reminder, under current law, congressional staff are not allowed to make political contributions to their employers.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this resolution because it is quite simple: unions don't make sense for Congress.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in strong support of H. Res. 1096 because I believe the time has come to recognize our Congressional Workers' Right to Organize. Just as celebrated Mexican American Civil Rights Activist and Labor Leader, Cesar Chavez said ("Se Puede."). Yes, you can.

Madam Speaker, the American Labor Movement was born out of a creed and fundamental belief rooted firmly in protecting the common interests of workers by promoting and advancing the social, political, and economic equality of every man, woman, and child.

Throughout our nation's history, workers have come together to bravely share their workplace experiences and illustrate their need for the protected right to organize. The earliest labor unions were inspired by a just society, deriving their ideals from the American Revolution. They sought to create conditions that fostered social equality, celebrated honest labor, and relied on independent and virtuous citizenship.

It was the American Federation of Labor, a union, that successfully negotiated wage increases for its members and enhanced workplace safety in the early 20th Century.

And it was the dedication and efforts from unions like United Farm Workers, United Auto Workers, and United Steelworkers, that have long championed religious freedoms, the evolving demands of the environmental movement; the rights of farm workers; promoting human rights both domestically and abroad; advancing civil liberties; social justice, and economic equality for every American.

It took President Franklin D. Roosevelt's leadership and the hard work of unions for Congress to pass the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1938, which is responsible for establishing the eight-hour day and five-day week for wage employees. As FDR once told union and civil-rights leader A. Philip Randolph, he agreed with the labor movement's ideas, but it was the work of the activists that made him go out and advocate for these reforms.

Throughout our Nation's history, workers and their unions have agitated lobbied, organized, struck, and voted for decades to achieve more equitable and safe working conditions.

For the past thirty years, it has been my great honor to serve the California's 40th Congressional District and the American people. I

have been able to do this through a hard-working, dedicated and committed staff.

I am happy to join my colleagues in bringing Congressional Staff closer to having the legal right to organize and bargain collectively.

Yes, you can.

(Si, Se Puede)

The material previously referred to by Mrs. FISCHBACH is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 1097

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 17. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the bill (H.R. 7690) to prohibit the use of Federal funds to establish or carry out the activities of a Disinformation Governance Board of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Homeland Security; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 18. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 7690.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members will record their vote by electronic device.

Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of adoption of the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 218, nays 203, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 143]

YEAS—218

Adams	Casten	Demings
Aguilar	Castor (FL)	DeSaulnier
Allred	Castro (TX)	Deutch
Auchincloss	Cherfilus-	Dingell
Axne	McCormick	Doggett
Barragán	Chu	Doyle, Michael
Bass	Cicilline	F.
Beatty	Clark (MA)	Escobar
Beyer	Clarke (NY)	Eshoo
Bishop (GA)	Cleaver	Española
Blumenauer	Clyburn	Evans
Blunt Rochester	Cohen	Fletcher
Bonamici	Connolly	Foster
Bourdeaux	Cooper	Frankel, Lois
Bowman	Correa	Galleo
Boyle, Brendan	Costa	Garamendi
F.	Courtney	García (IL)
Brown (MD)	Craig	García (TX)
Brown (OH)	Crist	Golden
Brownley	Crow	Gomez
Bush	Cuellar	Gonzalez,
Bustos	David (KS)	Vicente
Butterfield	Davis, Danny K.	Gottheimer
Carbajal	Dean	Green, Al (TX)
Cárdenas	DeFazio	Grijalva
Carson	DeGette	Harder (CA)
Carter (LA)	DeLauro	Hayes
Cartwright	DelBene	Higgins (NY)
Case	Delgado	Himes

Horsford	McCollum	Schakowsky
Houlihan	McEachin	Schiff
Hoyer	McGovern	Schneider
Huffman	McNerney	Schrader
Jackson Lee	Meeks	Schrier
Jacobs (CA)	Meng	Scott (VA)
Jayapal	Mfume	Scott, David
Jeffries	Moore (WI)	Sewell
Johnson (GA)	Morelle	Sherman
Johnson (TX)	Moulton	Sherrill
Jones	Mrvan	Sires
Kahele	Murphy (FL)	Slotkin
Kaptur	Nadler	Smith (WA)
Keating	Napolitano	Soto
Kelly (IL)	Neal	Spanberger
Khanna	Neguse	Speier
Kildee	Newman	Stansbury
Kilmer	Norcross	Stanton
Kim (NJ)	O'Halleran	Stevens
Kind	Ocasio-Cortez	Suozzi
Kirkpatrick	Omar	Swalwell
Krishnamoorthi	Pallone	Takano
Kuster	Panetta	Thompson (CA)
Lamb	Pappas	Thompson (MS)
Langevin	Pascrell	Titus
Larsen (WA)	Payne	Tlaib
Larson (CT)	Perlmutter	Tonko
Lawrence	Peters	Torres (CA)
Lawson (FL)	Phillips	Torres (NY)
Lee (CA)	Pingree	Trahan
Lee (NV)	Pocan	Trone
Leger Fernandez	Porter	Underwood
Levin (CA)	Pressley	Vargas
Levin (MI)	Price (NC)	Veasey
Lieu	Quigley	Velázquez
Lofgren	Raskin	Wasserman
Lowenthal	Rice (NY)	Schultz
Luria	Ross	Waters
Lynch	Roybal-Allard	Watson Coleman
Malinowski	Ruiz	Welch
Maloney,	Ruppersberger	Wexton
Carolyn B.	Rush	Wild
Maloney, Sean	Ryan	Williams (GA)
Manning	Sánchez	Wilson (FL)
Matsui	Sarbanes	Yarmuth
McBath	Scanlon	

NAYS—203

Aderholt	Ellzey	Johnson (OH)
Allen	Emmer	Johnson (SD)
Amodei	Estes	Jordan
Armstrong	Fallon	Joyce (OH)
Arrington	Feenstra	Joyce (PA)
Babin	Ferguson	Katko
Bacon	Fischbach	Keller
Baird	Fitzgerald	Kelly (MS)
Balderson	Fitzpatrick	Kelly (PA)
Banks	Fleischmann	Kim (CA)
Barr	Fox	Kustoff
Bentz	Franklin, C.	LaHood
Bergman	Scott	LaMalfa
Bice (OK)	Fulcher	Lamborn
Biggs	Gaetz	Latta
Bilirakis	Gallagher	LaTurner
Bishop (NC)	Garbarino	Lesko
Boebert	García (CA)	Letlow
Bost	Gibbs	Long
Brady	Jimenez	Loudermilk
Brooks	Gohmert	Lucas
Buchanan	Gonzales, Tony	Luetkemeyer
Buck	Gonzalez (OH)	Mace
Bucshon	Good (VA)	Malliotakis
Budd	Gooden (TX)	Mann
Burchett	Gosar	Massie
Burgess	Granger	Mast
Calvert	Graves (LA)	McCarthy
Cammack	Graves (MO)	McCaul
Carey	Green (TN)	McClain
Carl	Greene (GA)	McClintock
Carter (GA)	Griffith	McHenry
Carter (TX)	Grothman	Meijer
Cawthorn	Guest	Meuser
Chabot	Guthrie	Miller (IL)
Cheney	Harris	Miller (WV)
Cline	Harshbarger	Miller-Meeks
Cloud	Hartzler	Moolenaar
Clyde	Hern	Mooney
Cole	Herrell	Moore (AL)
Comer	Herrera Beutler	Moore (UT)
Crawford	Hice (GA)	Mullin
Crenshaw	Hill	Nehls
Curtis	Hinson	Newhouse
Davidson	Hollingsworth	Norman
Davis, Rodney	Hudson	Overnolte
DesJarlais	Huizenga	Owens
Diaz-Balart	Issa	Palazzo
Donalds	Jackson	Palmer
Duncan	Jacobs (NY)	Pence
Dunn	Johnson (LA)	Perry

Pfuger	Simpson	Turner
Posey	Smith (MO)	Upton
Reschenthaler	Smith (NE)	Valadao
Rice (SC)	Smith (NJ)	Van Drew
Rodgers (WA)	Smucker	Van Dyne
Rogers (AL)	Spartz	Wagner
Rogers (KY)	Stauber	Walberg
Rose	Steel	Walorski
Rosendale	Stefanik	Waltz
Rouzer	Stell	Weber (TX)
Roy	Steube	Webster (FL)
Rutherford	Stewart	Wenstrup
Salazar	Taylor	Westerman
Scalise	Tenney	Williams (TX)
Schweikert	Thompson (PA)	Wilson (SC)
Scott, Austin	Tiffany	Wittman
Sessions	Timmons	Womack

NOT VOTING—8

Bera	McKinley	Strickland
Higgins (LA)	Murphy (NC)	Zeldin
Kinzinger	Reed	

□ 2015

So the previous question was ordered. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Beyer)	Gottheimer	Ocasio-Cortez
Bourdeaux	(Pallone)	(Bowman)
(Wexton)	Herrera Beutler	Porter (Wexton)
Brown (MD)	(Katko)	Price (NC) (Ross)
(Evans)	Horsford (Evans)	Rush (Evans)
Brownley	Huffman	Ryan (Kaptur)
(Kuster)	(Neguse)	Scanlon (García
Carter (LA)	Johnson (TX)	(TX))
(Jeffries)	(Jeffries)	Scott, David
Carter (TX)	Kelly (IL) (Blunt	(Jeffries)
(Babin)	Rochester)	Sires (Pallone)
Castro (TX)	Kim (CA) (Steel)	Speier (Escobar)
(García (TX))	Kirkpatrick	Suozzi (Beyer)
Cawthorn (Moore	(Pallone)	Thompson (MS)
(AL))	Lamb (Pallone)	(Jeffries)
Correa (Costa)	Langevin	Tiffany
Cuellar (García	(Lynch)	(Fitzgerald)
(TX))	Lawrence	Titus (Connolly)
Curtis (Moore	(Stevens)	Walorski
(UT))	Lawson (FL)	(Wagner)
Delgado (Neguse)	(Soto)	Wild (Evans)
DeSaulnier	Meng (Escobar)	Wilson (FL)
(Beyer)	Mfume (Evans)	(Neguse)
Diaz-Balart	Mooney (Miller	Wilson (SC)
(Cammack)	(WV))	(Timmons)
Doyle, Michael	Moore (WI)	
F. (Evans)	(Beyer)	

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACKSON LEE). The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 217, nays 202, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 144]

YEAS—217

Adams	Boyle, Brendan	Castro (TX)
Aguilar	F.	Cherfilus-
Allred	Brown (MD)	McCormick
Auchincloss	Brown (OH)	Chu
Axne	Brownley	Cicilline
Barragán	Bush	Clark (MA)
Bass	Bustos	Clarke (NY)
Beatty	Butterfield	Cleaver
Beyer	Carbajal	Clyburn
Bishop (GA)	Cárdenas	Cohen
Blumenauer	Carson	Connolly
Blunt Rochester	Carter (LA)	Cooper
Bonamici	Cartwright	Correa
Bourdeaux	Case	Costa
Bowman	Casten	Courtney
	Castor (FL)	Craig

Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahale
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind

Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley

Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—202

Aderholt
Allen
Amodel
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud

Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fox
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)

Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood

LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moonen
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin

Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Obermole
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Rescenhaller
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)

Smucker
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyen
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack

NOT VOTING—10

Bera
Frankel, Lois
Higgins (LA)
Kinzinger

McKinley
Murphy (NC)
Reed
Spartz

Strickland
Zeldin

□ 2029

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall no. 144.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I was attending a funeral for a Thin Blue Line Brother and was unable to make it back to Washington in time to vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 142, "nay" on rollcall No. 143, and "nay" on rollcall No. 144.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Beyer)
Bourdeaux
(Wexton)
Brown (MD)
(Evans)
Brownley
(Kuster)
Carter (LA)
(Jeffries)
Carter (TX)
(Babin)
Castro (TX)
(Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore
(AL))
Correa (Costa)
Cuellar (Garcia
(TX))
Curtis (Moore
(UT))
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier
(Beyer)
Diaz-Balart
(Cammack)
Doyle, Michael
F. (Evans)

Gottheimer
(Pallone)
Herrera Beutler
(Katko)
Horsford (Evans)
Huffman
(Neguse)
Johnson (TX)
(Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt
Rochester)
Kim (CA) (Steel)
Kirkpatrick
(Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin
(Lynch)
Lawrence
(Stevens)
Lawson (FL)
(Soto)
Meng (Escobar)
Mfume (Evans)
Mooney (Miller
(WV))
Moore (WI)
(Beyer)

Ocasio-Cortez
(Bowman)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Ross)
Rush (Evans)
Ryan (Kaptur)
Scanlon (Garcia
(TX))
Scott, David
(Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Speier (Escobar)
Suozi (Beyer)
Thompson (MS)
(Jeffries)
Tiffany
(Fitzgerald)
Titus (Connolly)
Walorski
(Wagner)
Wild (Evans)
Wilson (FL)
(Neguse)
Wilson (SC)
(Timmons)

RECOGNIZING CONGRESSIONAL WORKERS' RIGHTS TO ORGANIZE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1097, H. Res. 1096 is hereby adopted.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1096

Resolved,

SECTION 1. APPROVAL OF REGULATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The regulations described in subsection (b) are hereby approved, insofar as such regulations apply to covered employees of the House of Representatives under the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 and to the extent such regulations are consistent with the provisions of such Act.

(b) REGULATIONS APPROVED.—The regulations described in this subsection are the regulations issued by the Office of Compliance on August 19, 1996, under section 220(e) of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 to implement section 220 of such Act (relating to the application of chapter 71 of title 5, United States Code), as published in the Congressional Record on September 4, 1996 (Volume 142, daily edition), beginning on page H10019, and stated as follows:

“§ 2472 Specific regulations regarding certain offices of Congress

“§ 2472.1 Purpose and Scope

“The regulations contained in this section implement the provisions of chapter 71 as applied by section 220 of the CAA to covered employees in the following employing offices:

“(A) the personal office of any member of the House of Representatives or of any Senator;

“(B) a standing select, special, permanent, temporary, or other committee of the Senate or House of Representatives, or a joint committee of Congress;

“(C) the Office of the Vice President (as President of the Senate), the office of the President pro tempore of the Senate, the Office of the Majority Leader of the Senate, the Office of the Minority Leader of the Senate, the Office of the Majority Whip of the Senate, the Office of the Minority Whip of the Senate, the Conference of the Majority of the Senate, the Conference of the Minority of the Senate, the Office of the Secretary of the Conference of the Majority of the Senate, the Office of the Secretary of the Conference of the Minority of the Senate, the Office of the Secretary for the Majority of the Senate, the Office of the Secretary for the Minority of the Senate, the Majority Policy Committee of the Senate, the Minority Policy Committee of the Senate, and the following offices within the Office of the Secretary of the Senate: Offices of the Parliamentarian, Bill Clerk, Legislative Clerk, Journal Clerk, Executive Clerk, Enrolling Clerk, Official Reporters of Debate, Daily Digest, Printing Services, Captioning Services, and Senate Chief Counsel for Employment;

“(D) the Office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Office of the Majority Leader of the House of Representatives, the Office of the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the Offices of the Chief Deputy Majority Whips, the Offices of the Chief Deputy Minority Whips, and the following offices within the Office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives: Offices of Legislative Operations, Official Reporters of Debate, Official Reporters to Committees, Printing Services, and Legislative Information;

“(E) the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate, the Office of the Senate Legal Counsel, the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the House of Representatives, the Office of the General Counsel of the House of Representatives, the Office of the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, and the Office of the Law Revision Counsel;

“(F) the offices of any caucus or party organization;

“(G) the Congressional Budget Office, the Office of Technology Assessment, and the Office of Compliance; and

“(H) the Executive Office of the Secretary of the Senate, the Office of Senate Security, the Senate Disbursing Office, the Administrative Office of the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, the Office of the Majority Whip of the House of Representatives, the Office of the Minority Whip of the House of Representatives, the Office of House Employment Counsel, the Immediate Office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Immediate Office of the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives, the Office of Legislative Computer Systems of the House of Representatives, the Office of Finance of the House of Representatives and the Immediate Office of the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives.

“§ 2472.2 Application of Chapter 71

“(a) The requirements and exemptions of chapter 71 of title 5, United States Code, as made applicable by section 220 of the CAA, shall apply to covered employees who are employed in the offices listed in section H2472.1 in the same manner and to the same extent as those requirements and exemptions are applied to other covered employees.

“(b) The regulations of the Office, as set forth at section 2420–29 and 2470–71, shall apply to the employing offices listed in section 2472.1, covered employees who are employed in those offices, and representatives of those employees.”.

ADDITIONAL UKRAINE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1097, I call up the bill (H.R. 7691) making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the situation in Ukraine for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CARSON). Pursuant to House Resolution 1097, the amendment printed in part G of House Report 117–320 shall be considered as adopted, and bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 7691

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses”, \$67,000,000, to remain available until expended, for expenses authorized by section 524(c) of title 28, United States Code, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: Provided, That amounts provided under this heading in this Act may not be used to increase the number of permanent positions: Provided further, That amounts provided under this heading in this Act may be transferred to, and merged with, other appropriation accounts

of the Department of Justice, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: Provided further, That amounts provided under this heading in this Act may be used to investigate, seize, detain, forfeit, inventory, safeguard, maintain, advertise, sell, or dispose of any property, real or personal, tangible or intangible, related to Russian aggression, including Russian aggression toward Ukraine, or for any other necessary expense incident to the seizure, detention, forfeiture, or disposal of such property: Provided further, That the authorities included in the preceding proviso are in addition to any other authority provided by law.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILITARY PERSONNEL

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Military Personnel, Army”, \$12,750,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses, including for hardship duty pay.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for “Military Personnel, Navy”, \$37,500, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses, including for hardship duty pay.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for “Military Personnel, Marine Corps”, \$675,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses, including for hardship duty pay.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Military Personnel, Air Force”, \$1,590,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses, including for hardship duty pay.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Army”, \$1,493,532,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Navy”, \$939,779,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Air Force”, \$195,262,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SPACE FORCE

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Space Force”, \$800,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide”, \$15,256,824,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: Provided, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$6,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, shall be for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative: Provided further, That such funds for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative shall be available to the Secretary of Defense under the same terms and conditions as are provided for in section 8139 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2022

(division C of Public Law 117–103): Provided further, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, up to \$9,050,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, may be transferred to accounts under the headings “Operation and Maintenance” and “Procurement” for replacement of defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense, and for reimbursement for defense services of the Department of Defense and military education and training, provided to the Government of Ukraine or to foreign countries that have provided support to Ukraine at the request of the United States: Provided further, That funds transferred pursuant to the preceding proviso shall be merged with and available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which the funds are transferred: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees of the details of such transfers not less than 15 days before any such transfer: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back and merged with this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided herein is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law.

PROCUREMENT

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Missile Procurement, Army”, \$350,970,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army”, \$255,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Procurement of Ammunition, Army”, \$45,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Other Procurement, Army”, \$113,440,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for “Other Procurement, Navy”, \$1,250,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Aircraft Procurement, Air Force”, \$28,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Other Procurement, Air Force”, \$155,382,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for “Procurement, Defense-Wide”, \$24,218,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES

For an additional amount for “Defense Production Act Purchases”, \$600,000,000, to remain available until expended, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army”, \$43,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY

For an additional amount for “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy”, \$43,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force”, \$119,815,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide”, \$72,103,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS
DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS

For an additional amount for “Defense Working Capital Funds”, \$965,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

For an additional amount for “Defense Health Program”, \$13,900,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, which shall be for operation and maintenance to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 201. In addition to any other funds made available for such purposes, \$500,000,000 is hereby appropriated for an additional amount for the Department of Defense and made available for transfer to “Missile Procurement, Army”, “Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps”, “Weapons Procurement, Navy”, “Missile Procurement, Air Force”, and “Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force”, only for the procurement of critical munitions to increase stocks of the Department of Defense: Provided, That none of the funds provided under this section in this Act may be obligated or expended until 60 days after the Secretary of Defense provides to the congressional defense committees an execution plan: Provided further, That not less than 30 days prior to any transfer of funds, the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees of the details of any such transfer: Provided further, That upon transfer, the funds shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this section is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law.

SEC. 202. In addition to any other funds made available for such purposes, \$50,000,000 is hereby appropriated for an additional amount for the Department of Defense and made available for transfer to “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide”, only to develop program protection strategies for Department of Defense systems identified for possible future export, to design and incorporate exportability features into such systems during the research and development phases of such systems, and to

integrate design features that enhance interoperability of such systems with those of friendly foreign countries: Provided, That none of the funds provided under this section in this Act may be obligated or expended until 60 days after the Secretary of Defense provides to the congressional defense committees an execution plan: Provided further, That not less than 30 days prior to any transfer of funds, the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees of the details of any such transfer: Provided further, That upon transfer, the funds shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this section is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law.

SEC. 203. During fiscal year 2022, section 331(g)(1) of title 10, United States Code, shall be applied by substituting “\$950,000,000” for “\$450,000,000”.

SEC. 204. The Inspector General of the Department of Defense shall carry out reviews of the activities of the Department of Defense to execute funds appropriated in this title, including assistance provided to Ukraine: Provided, That the Inspector General shall provide to the congressional defense committees a written report not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 205. Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Relations of the Senate on measures being taken to account for United States defense articles designated for Ukraine since the February 24, 2022, Russian invasion of Ukraine, particularly measures with regard to such articles that require enhanced end-use monitoring; measures to ensure that such articles reach their intended recipients and are used for their intended purposes; and any other measures to promote accountability for the use of such articles.

SEC. 206. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 30 days thereafter through fiscal year 2023, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall provide a written report to the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Relations of the Senate describing United States security assistance provided to Ukraine since the February 24, 2022, Russian invasion of Ukraine, including a comprehensive list of the defense articles and services provided to Ukraine and the associated authority and funding used to provide such articles and services: Provided, That such report shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may be accompanied by a classified annex.

TITLE III

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses”, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended, to provide regulatory and technical support related to the situation in Ukraine: Provided, That, notwithstanding section 102 of the Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act (42 U.S.C. 2215), such amount shall not be derived from fee revenue.

TITLE IV

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

CDC-WIDE ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAM SUPPORT

For an additional amount for “CDC-Wide Activities and Program Support”, \$54,000,000, to

remain available until September 30, 2023, for carrying out public health and disease detection activities related to the situation in Ukraine, and for medical support, screening, and other public health activities related to populations displaced from Ukraine, both domestically and internationally.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “Refugee and Entrant Assistance”, \$900,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for carrying out refugee and entrant assistance activities in support of citizens or nationals of Ukraine, or a person who last habitually resided in Ukraine, for whom such refugee and entrant assistance activities are authorized: Provided, That amounts made available under this heading in this Act may be used for grants or contracts with qualified organizations, including non-profit entities, to provide culturally and linguistically appropriate services, including wrap-around services, housing assistance, medical assistance, legal assistance, and case management assistance: Provided further, That amounts made available under this heading in this Act may be used by the Director of the Office of Refugee Resettlement (Director) to issue awards or supplement awards previously made by the Director: Provided further, That the Director, in carrying out section 412(c)(1)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1522(c)(1)(A)) with amounts made available under this heading in this Act, may allocate such amounts among the States in a manner that accounts for the most current data available.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE

SEC. 401. (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a citizen or national of Ukraine (or a person who last habitually resided in Ukraine) shall be eligible for the benefits described in subsection (b) if—

(1) such individual completed security and law enforcement background checks to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Homeland Security and was subsequently—

(A) paroled into the United States between February 24, 2022 and September 30, 2023; or

(B) paroled into the United States after September 30, 2023 and—

(i) is the spouse or child of an individual described in subparagraph (A); or

(ii) is the parent, legal guardian, or primary caregiver of an individual described in subparagraph (A) who is determined to be an unaccompanied child under section 462(g)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g)(2)) or section 412(d)(2)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1522(d)(2)(B)); and

(2) such individual's parole has not been terminated by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(b) BENEFITS.—An individual described in subsection (a) shall be eligible for—

(1) resettlement assistance, entitlement programs, and other benefits available to refugees admitted under section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1157) to the same extent as such refugees, but shall not be eligible for the program of initial resettlement authorized by section 412(b)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1522(b)(1)); and

(2) services described under section 412(d)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1522(d)(2)), subject to subparagraph (B) of such section, if such individual is an unaccompanied alien child as defined under section 462(g)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g)(2)).

(c) CLARIFICATIONS.—

(1) Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to:

(A) preclude an individual described in subsection (a) from applying for or receiving any immigration benefits to which such individual is otherwise eligible; or

(B) entitle a person described in subsection (a) to lawful permanent resident status.

(2) Section 421(a) of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-193) shall not apply with respect to determining the eligibility and the amount of benefits made available pursuant to subsection (b).

(d) NON-APPLICATION OF THE PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT.—Chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly referred to as the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995), shall not apply to any action taken to implement this section that involves translating a currently approved collection of information into a new language.

TITLE V

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DIPLOMATIC PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for “Diplomatic Programs”, \$190,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and in countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

For an additional amount for “Capital Investment Fund”, \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and in countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For an additional amount for “Office of Inspector General”, \$4,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for “Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance”, \$110,000,000, to remain available until expended, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and in countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Operating Expenses”, \$17,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and in countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For an additional amount for “Office of Inspector General”, \$1,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024.

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “International Disaster Assistance”, \$4,348,000,000, to remain available until expended, to respond to humanitarian needs in Ukraine and in countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine, including the provision of emergency food and shelter, and for assistance for other vulnerable populations and communities, including through local and international nongovernmental organizations.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

For an additional amount for “Economic Support Fund”, \$8,766,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, for assistance for Ukraine and countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine, including for programs to combat human trafficking, of which up to \$760,000,000 may be made available to prevent and respond to food insecurity: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading in this Act may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law that restricts assistance to foreign countries and may be made available as contributions.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “Migration and Refugee Assistance”, \$350,000,000, to remain available until expended, to address humanitarian needs in, and to assist refugees from, Ukraine, and for additional support for countries in the Eastern European region impacted by the situation in Ukraine.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

For an additional amount for “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, \$400,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, for assistance for Ukraine and countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine, including for programs to combat human trafficking and to document and collect evidence of war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by the Government of the Russian Federation in Ukraine.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, \$100,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, for assistance for Ukraine and countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

For an additional amount for “Foreign Military Financing Program”, \$4,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, for assistance for Ukraine and countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine.

MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

CONTRIBUTION TO THE EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

For payment by the Secretary of the Treasury to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its trust funds and facilities, \$500,000,000, to remain available until expended, for assistance and related programs for Ukraine and countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine: Provided, That such amount shall be subject to the same authorities and conditions as if such amount was made available by title V of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2022 (division K of Public Law 117-103).

GLOBAL AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM

For an additional payment to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$150,000,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 501. During fiscal year 2022, section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(1)) shall be applied by substituting “\$11,000,000,000” for “\$100,000,000”.

SEC. 502. During fiscal year 2022, section 614 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2364) shall be applied—

(1) in subsection (a)(4)(A)(ii), by substituting “\$1,000,000,000” for “\$250,000,000”; and

(2) in subsection (a)(4)(C), by substituting “\$200,000,000” for “\$50,000,000”, “\$1,000,000,000” for “\$250,000,000”, “\$1,000,000,000” for “\$500,000,000”, and “\$1,750,000,000” for “\$1,000,000,000”.

SEC. 503. During fiscal year 2022, section 552(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2348a(c)) shall be applied by substituting “\$100,000,000” for “\$25,000,000”.

SEC. 504. (a) Section 2606(a) of the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division N of Public Law 117-103) is amended by striking

“fiscal year 2022” and inserting “fiscal years 2022 through 2024”: Provided, That funds made available under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” in this title shall be available for loans under such section.

(b) During fiscal years 2022 and 2023, funds made available under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” in this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be utilized by Ukraine for the procurement of defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services that are not sold by the United States Government under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.): Provided, That such procurements shall be subject to the applicable notification requirements of section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778).

SEC. 505. (a) Funds appropriated by this title under the headings “Diplomatic Programs”, “Capital Investment Fund”, “Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance”, and “Operating Expenses” may be transferred to, and merged with, funds available under such headings and with funds available under the heading “Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs” to respond to the situation in Ukraine and countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine.

(b) Funds appropriated by this title under the headings “International Disaster Assistance” and “Migration and Refugee Assistance” may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this title under such headings.

(c) Funds appropriated by this title under the heading “Economic Support Fund” may be transferred to, and merged with, funds available under the heading “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia” for assistance and related programs for Ukraine and other countries identified in section 3 of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5801) and section 3(c) of the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (22 U.S.C. 5402(c)) and under the headings “Transition Initiatives” and “Complex Crises Fund” to respond to the situation in Ukraine and in countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine.

(d) Funds appropriated by this title under the headings “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program” may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this title under such headings to respond to the situation in Ukraine and in countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine.

(e) The transfer authorities provided by this title are in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law.

(f) The exercise of the transfer authorities provided by this title shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(g) Upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred pursuant to the authorities provided by this title are not necessary for such purposes, such amounts may be transferred back to such appropriations.

SEC. 506. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall jointly submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations on the proposed uses of funds appropriated by this title, with the exception of funds appropriated under the heading “Multilateral Assistance”: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit a separate report, not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, for funds appropriated under the heading “Multilateral Assistance”: Provided further, That such reports shall be updated and submitted to the Committees on Appropriations every 60 days thereafter until September 30, 2024, and every 120 days thereafter until all funds have been expended.

SEC. 507. (a) Funds made available by this title under the heading "Economic Support Fund" may be made available for direct financial support for the Government of Ukraine, and such funds shall be matched, to the maximum extent practicable, by sources other than the United States Government.

(b) Funds made available to the Government of Ukraine as a cash transfer under subsection (a) shall be subject to a memorandum of understanding that describes how the funds proposed to be made available will be used and includes appropriate safeguards for transparency and accountability: Provided, That such assistance shall be maintained in a separate, auditable account and may not be comingled with any other funds.

(c) At least 15 days prior to the initial obligation of funds made available for the purposes of subsection (a), the Secretary of State or the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, as appropriate, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report detailing procedures and processes to ensure such funds are used by the Government of Ukraine in the manner agreed to by such Government, including details on the memorandum of understanding and appropriate safeguards for transparency and accountability required by subsection (b), if applicable: Provided, That such report shall be updated every six months following the submission of the first report and shall be submitted until funds made available for such direct financial support are expended.

(d) The Secretary of State or the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, as appropriate, shall report to the appropriate congressional committees on the uses of any funds provided for direct financial support to the Government of Ukraine pursuant to subsection (a) and the results achieved, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act and every 90 days thereafter until September 30, 2025: Provided, That such report shall also include the metrics established to measure such results.

(e) Funds made available for the purposes of subsection (a) by this title shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

TITLE VI

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 601. There is hereby appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended, to carry out the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust, as authorized by the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust Act (7 U.S.C. 1736f-1).

SEC. 602. In addition to the amounts otherwise available to the Department of the Treasury, \$52,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: Provided, That funds appropriated in this section in this Act may be transferred to other appropriation accounts of the Department of the Treasury, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: Provided further, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law.

SEC. 603. For payment to Anne Garland Walton, beneficiary of Don Young, late a Representative from the State of Alaska, \$174,000.

SEC. 604. Funds appropriated by this Act for intelligence or intelligence related activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094(a)(1)).

SEC. 605. Each amount appropriated or made available by this Act is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year involved.

SEC. 606. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 607. Unless otherwise provided for by this Act, the additional amounts appropriated by this Act to appropriations accounts shall be available under the authorities and conditions applicable to such appropriations accounts for fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 608. Each amount provided by this Act is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4001(a)(1) and section 4001(b) of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022.

This Act may be cited as the "Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees.

The gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) and the gentleman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Connecticut.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, which provides \$40.1 billion in much-needed emergency security, economic, and humanitarian aid to support the Ukrainian people and defend global democracy in the wake of Russia's unprovoked attack on Ukraine.

For nearly 3 months now, Putin's greed, growing aggression, and unyielding pursuit of power have led to grievous loss of life and humanitarian devastation. The cruelty against innocent civilians at the hands of Putin and his cronies is devastating. The images of the violence and terror coming from Ukraine should horrify us all.

Entire cities are being demolished. Ukraine's democracy is being undermined every single day. Women and girls are being sexually abused by cruel Russian soldiers. Hospitals and universities, which should be safe havens, are being intentionally attacked. War crimes are being carried out every single day as part of a deeply dangerous pattern of extensive shootings, torture, and other violent crimes. Thousands of innocent children and their families have been brutally murdered. As a result, nearly 6 million Ukrainians have been forced to flee their country, and another 6½ million have been displaced inside war-torn Ukraine.

Given the magnitude of the terror campaign being waged against the Ukrainian people and Ukrainian democracy, we are morally obligated to

ensure the brave Ukrainian fighters and the Ukrainian people have the security and economic aid that they need. I am proud to be standing here today in support of a bill that does just that.

This legislation invests strongly to support Ukraine's dire efforts to defend itself by keeping weapons and ammunition flowing without interruption. With \$6 billion for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative, we will provide the equipment, training, and weapons that the Ukrainian military and national security forces need to continue to protect the Ukrainian people. And at the same time, we are providing additional support for Ukraine and our allies and partners in the region as they continue to build and update their capabilities.

But we know very well that Russia's invasion is not only a threat to Ukraine's physical security, but also a threat to the very core of Ukrainian and global democracy. This bill will invest in critical economic assistance to help Ukraine protect its democracy by ensuring the continuity of its democratic government, by countering human trafficking, and by fighting dangerous Russian lies.

But the impact of this war does not end there. The prolonged invasion has taken an immense toll globally, where people the world over are suffering from a growing food insecurity and the rising costs of food. To address this devastating reality, we are providing more than \$5 billion in emergency food assistance and support for agricultural development. As we support the fight against Russian aggression, those struggling to put food on the table, the most vulnerable people around our world deserve our support.

And none of the devastation caused would have been possible without help from Putin's cronies. For that reason, the funding in this bill will continue efforts to hold them accountable for the terror they have caused the people of Ukraine. With funds to seize, retain, and sell the forfeited property of Russia's criminal kleptocrats who enable Putin's regime war crimes, this bill ensures that we are one step closer to making them pay the full price for their actions. And in the process, we will be standing firmly with the Ukrainian people while combating the exploitation of Ukraine's vulnerable financial system.

For those Ukrainians who managed to find refuge at our borders, this bill provides funds to expand support services that will make sure they feel safe here as they search for peace and for freedom.

We are providing funds for trauma care, housing assistance, case management, English language classes, and for screenings, vaccinations, and ongoing public health surveillance.

The Ukrainian people are in desperate need of our support, and Russia's invasion of Ukraine continues to threaten peace and democracy around

the globe. This bill will protect democracy, limit Russian aggression, and strengthen our own national security while, most importantly, supporting Ukraine. We have no room to fail and must act swiftly and decisively.

The Members of this body came together quickly in March to provide critical security and economic support for the people of Ukraine.

Mr. Speaker, while I am saddened and angry that we have to be here again today, Russia's continued aggression and this vicious invasion require us to act decisively in support of Ukraine, our allies in the region, and the millions of others suffering as a result of this war.

We need to protect global democracy, limiting Russian aggression in the longer term, and strengthening our own national security. Failure is not an option.

For those critical reasons, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7691, a bill that would provide additional assistance to Ukraine and other partners in the region. Ten weeks ago, we witnessed Russia begin its attack on the sovereign nation of Ukraine.

To support Ukraine and our allies during the unprovoked, illegal, and appalling attack, Congress provided nearly \$14 billion in emergency funding through the fiscal year 2022 appropriations bills. That funding has been crucial in Ukraine's efforts to fight back against Putin's evil invasion.

The bill before us today would provide roughly \$40 billion in assistance to address the ongoing conflict. With Russia continuing to take control of the country, more resources are needed to provide military assistance to Ukrainian forces, address the humanitarian crisis created by this conflict, and support our allies in the region.

A large portion of the bill will also go to backfill DOD's weapons and equipment. The United States has the best weapons in the world, and it is critical that we not only supply those to our allies in their time of need, as we have done in Ukraine, but that we ensure our own troops continue to have what they need.

As China, Iran, and North Korea watch our response, we must show the world that America stands firm with its allies and will do what is necessary to protect our interests abroad.

For those reasons, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), the chairwoman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, who has been a leader leading the effort and the fight to make sure that we help to preserve democracy in Ukraine and to

really be responsive to the Ukrainian people.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chair DELAURO for her leadership in moving this bill to the floor with such dispatch and content.

I rise tonight to urge passage of this essential \$40 billion supplemental security package for Ukraine.

The battle for Ukraine and what it is waging, for liberty, is not one for her to fight alone. The world must recognize the true evil that free people everywhere are confronting. Indeed, liberty's survival and the global rule of law are on the line. Russia invaded an independent sovereign nation without provocation. Ukraine is the scrimmage line for liberty on the Continent of Europe today.

Untethered to reason or humanity, Putin will not stop his brutal slaughter of innocents. Words and well wishes will not be enough. What Ukraine needs most of all is reinforcement; it needs arms, ammunition, combat vehicles, and air and sea defense.

Putin's Russia will never win this war. The courage and resolve of the Ukrainian people is already legendary, but to hasten the demise of Putin's murderous rampage, America must act without delay.

Ukraine's fight for liberty is the world's fight for liberty in this modern era. Let us arm Ukraine with the tools for the fight and put an end, sooner rather than later, to the bloodshed Putin's madness has unleashed. "Glory to Ukraine, 'Slava Ukraini!'"

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman DELAURO for uniting all of the subcommittees of Appropriations to bring this critical bill forward. I thank her for her leadership.

□ 2045

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS), the former chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and the ranking member of the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Subcommittee.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7691, the emergency supplemental appropriations act for Ukraine.

Mr. Speaker, this vital assistance will continue the support of Ukraine's heroic and inspiring assistance of their countrymen and will continue to support their heroic and inspiring resistance to Russia's unprovoked invasion. We and our allies must continue to provide the assistance critical to defeat Russian aggression and help preserve Ukrainian independence.

For those in this country and elsewhere, Mr. Speaker, who thought that war was a 19th or 20th century concern, this crisis has underscored the importance of capable military alliances, the centrality of NATO, and the critical importance of American leadership in the transatlantic alliance.

This bill provides essential military assistance across State Department and Department of Defense accounts. It also includes funding for Russian sanctions enforcement, returns our diplomats to Kyiv, and provides much-needed humanitarian relief for Ukraine and other countries impacted by this crisis.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of the bill.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), the chairwoman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this emergency supplemental to support Ukraine and to address the global impacts of Putin's brutal invasion and war. I thank Chairwoman DELAURO, our Speaker, and Chairman MCGOVERN for moving this legislation so quickly.

Mr. Speaker, a little more than a week ago, I had the honor of visiting Eastern Europe to meet with Ukrainians and Poles and to learn about what was taking place firsthand. We met with civil society organizations funded by the United States that, in the midst of danger and violence, are supporting refugees, vulnerable people, and women and children.

I was deeply moved by their stories and their commitment, their resilience, and recognized very quickly what an emergency this is. So, I thank everyone again for bringing this bill to the floor right away. The Ukrainian people need our support to defend their territory, but we equally need to support their efforts to protect their people, their economy, their way of life, and, yes, their democracy.

As chair of the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Subcommittee, I am very proud that we provided \$18.9 billion in assistance for economic security and humanitarian assistance for Ukraine in this bill.

This bill will help sustain the Ukrainian Government's essential services, protect refugees and internally displaced persons, clear unexploded ordnance, and combat human trafficking. It funds getting our dedicated and courageous diplomats back to Kyiv so that they can continue working on behalf of the United States to protect the people and the dignity of Ukraine. I salute them, commend them, and thank them for their service.

Mr. Speaker, this bill contains precious resources to deal with the global food crisis that has been deepened by the Russian invasion. This is truly a defining moment in our history, Ukrainian history, Poland's history, and the world's history.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to respond to the remarkable strength and resilience of the Ukrainian people and stand by them. We need to stand by them—we must stand by them—by

supporting this supplemental appropriations bill.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding. I thank her and the ranking member for their leadership in bringing this legislation to the floor. It is legislation that makes an immediate and substantial difference to what is happening in Ukraine.

Mr. Speaker, 10 days ago, it was my solemn and extraordinary privilege to lead a congressional delegation to Kyiv, where we met with President Zelenskyy. In the heart of his war-torn nation, our delegation expressed our deep admiration for the courage of the Ukrainian people as they fought for their democracy against autocracy and our endless respect for his great, heroic leadership.

In return, really just from the start, President Zelenskyy expressed his gratitude to the American people, which I conveyed to this Congress and, therefore, to the American people for the extraordinary support that we have so far supplied—and now, tonight, more to come.

He praised our President for being such a source of hope as well as support to the people of Ukraine—not only for our support but for the unifying force he has been in this fight.

Mr. Speaker, as Putin desperately accelerates his campaign of horror and brutality in Ukraine, time is of the essence. That is why we are so pleased to hear that we could proceed immediately with this bill today so that it goes to the Senate and to the President's desk so that the assistance can reach the people of Ukraine and Eastern Europe. We cannot afford to wait. Again, time is of the essence.

The aid package we will pass today will be pivotal, and others have addressed what is in there in terms of weaponry and security issues, in terms of government and their economy, in terms of humanitarian assistance.

I was very pleased for the delegation to be joined by Chairman JIM MCGOVERN, chair of the Rules Committee, but the chair always of the food security initiatives in the Congress. He made very clear the link between what Putin is doing in Ukraine and the impact it will have on the rest of the world in terms of starvation because Ukraine has been the breadbasket of Europe and the world. All of the product—whether it is sunflower oil, whether it is wheat, corn, whatever—going to Africa and other places in the world is essential to their food security.

The brutality of Putin is not just what he is doing in Ukraine but the impact that it is having on food for the world. So when you are home thinking of what this is all about, just think: “When I was hungry, you fed me,” the Gospel of Matthew.

I also was so pleased that Mr. MEEKS, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was with us because we talked about sanctions, which are a product of his committee. I mention that because he knows his subject very well, as did President Zelenskyy. But the fact is, what we want to see is an end to war. If we could end war by using economic sanctions, all the better, all the better to spare human life on both sides of it.

But President Putin has initiated hostilities into a sovereign country with a band leading it, thinking that he was going to be well-received with a band. What could he have been thinking?

Again, Mr. MEEKS, in terms of negotiations, in terms of sanctions and the rest, led our visit very well.

Mr. SCHIFF, the chair of the Intelligence Committee, had a very clear conversation with President Zelenskyy, the speaker of their parliament, and the Foreign Minister about how respectful of what the Ukrainians are doing with their own security—and not to be misled into thinking that anything but their own security has led to some of the successes they have had.

BARBARA LEE, who we just heard from, the chair of the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Subcommittee, just so remarkable in our visit to Poland to talk about how we have not only economic assistance or humanitarian assistance but accountability, as well as help for children who are suffering so much there.

Mr. KEATING, a member of both the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services, was very much into the accountability piece. He is chair of the committee that is Europe, Eurasia, environment, global issues across borders and understood the need for us to have public support and accountability for what we give.

JASON CROW, a member of the Intelligence Committee and the Armed Services Committee, spoke with great authority about weapons systems and the rest with President Zelenskyy and his team, about what they need, what we can convey back, and what judgments are made in that regard.

What is interesting about Mr. CROW is that he was a member at another time, earlier in his life—which wasn't that long ago—he was a member of the 82nd Airborne. When we met with the 82nd Airborne in Poland, they were happy to welcome one of their former members. They spoke the same language, some hoots and hollers of some kind. I don't know. But nonetheless, his participation there was beneficial, especially when it came to comparing notes on weapons systems.

What I think is important for the American people to know is that what Putin has done is not only an act of brutality; it is an act of cowardice.

Who but a coward would pretend he is going to war and bomb a maternity hospital?

Who but a coward would have his soldiers resort to the cruelty of rape of children or their parents in front of them—boys and girls?

Who but a coward would pile these children in trains and take them to Russia?

All of this will be a matter of coming to justice at some point, but right now, we have to have it come to a conclusion that you don't do that. It is outside the circle of civilized human behavior.

Putin: Coward.

In any event, what we are doing here is very important. It is buying weaponry and security assistance, government and economic assistance, humanitarian assistance.

I thank Congresswoman LEE and Mr. MCGOVERN for their focus on all of that, for the refugees, for the displaced within Ukraine, and for those who are trapped under fire without food or fresh water or anything because their civilian communities are being attacked by the coward Putin.

So, we are very proud of this effort today. We should all be very proud that we had the opportunity, when Putin decided whatever it is he decided, to be brutal and cruel and a coward, that we were there to help.

It is about democracy versus dictatorship. Democracy must prevail. Ukrainian people are fighting the fight for their democracy and, in doing so, for ours as well. We must help them win so that we can have bread for the world and feed the hungry, so we can stop the horrible behavior that they are doing in treating women and trafficking women and girls. This is unbelievable.

□ 2100

It is horrible, and the world needs to know why this is important. The world needs to know why we have decided to go forward with this as soon as possible.

This package builds upon the strong, ongoing support already delivered by the United States, thanks to the bipartisan, bicameral unity in the Congress and with the administration.

In our government funding legislation last March, we delivered \$13.6 billion in humanitarian, security, and economic assistance. These resources are already reaching communities on the ground, helping the Ukrainians protect their people and repel Russian forces.

Just yesterday, President Biden proudly signed into law one of our consequential legislative initiatives, the revival of the historic lend-lease program. Lend-lease helped turn the tide in the fight against fascism in World War II, and it will be essential in our mission to rescue democracy from dictatorship today.

The House also passed one that I like to call seize and freeze: seize the Russian assets, freeze them, and then, to punish the Russian oligarchs funding this diabolical war, use the assets, when they thaw, to rebuild Ukraine.

At the same time, America has continued to move together with our allies to level a historic punishment against Putin for his senseless aggression, isolating Russia and devastating its economy.

I wish the people of Russia knew what he was doing to them, but he does not allow the truth to be heard by the Russian people.

I want to say one more thing about all of this, and that is, when we talk about our partners in NATO and the European Union, I want to sing their praises because they have seen that their dependence on Russian oil is a weapon of war for the Russians. They have seen that unless they diversify away from Russian oil, they will always be enslaved by needing that oil.

I am so pleased that they have made the decision that, in an appropriate timetable, they will be withdrawing from that, as we did in the House a number of weeks ago when we said—and the Senate did as well—we won't be purchasing any more Russian oil.

So again, for these and other reasons, it is just an honor to be associated with the courage of the people of Ukraine and the generosity of the people of Poland and other European countries that are receiving these refugees. They have opened their homes and their hearts to them, and we need to be helpful in every way that we can.

So, I salute our bipartisan leadership in bringing this to the floor.

I also thank Mr. ROGERS. He was chair of the committee when I was on the committee, and I appreciated his remarks earlier.

Again, I thank ROSA DELAURO for the efficiency and directness with which she was ready to bring this to the floor the minute the President said we can proceed with it as a single measure.

I urge a strong bipartisan vote for this act of mercy.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM), the chair of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act.

The Biden administration, Congress, and the American people have been unflinching in our support for the people of Ukraine. Under desperate circumstances, the Ukrainian people have valiantly resisted Vladimir Putin's illegal, unjust, and unprovoked invasion of their country.

Today, the House of Representatives has another opportunity not only to stand with the people of Ukraine but to stand together with our fellow democracies against this authoritarian aggression by passing this supplemental.

As chair of the Appropriations Defense Subcommittee, I know how critical it is to continue our commitment

to provide Ukraine with robust security assistance.

At the same time, we must provide the Department of Defense with additional tools to respond to the Russian aggression. That is why we have included \$20.1 billion in this legislation, including \$6 billion for the Ukrainian Security Assistance Initiative to provide equipment, weapons, and training to the Ukrainian military. We have included \$9.1 billion to replenish stocks of the U.S. military equipment that has been donated to Ukraine.

Last month, I had the opportunity to travel to Germany and Poland and visit with our deployed servicemembers. Today, I am pleased that we have included flexibility for the Department of Defense to provide hardship pay for those deployed in the EUCOM region.

This legislation also includes funding for desperately needed humanitarian relief for Ukrainian families who have been displaced within Ukraine or have fled to neighboring nations.

Mr. Speaker, I urge our Republican colleagues to join us in a show of bipartisan unity. Let us stand together. Let us pass this bill. Let us defend democracies everywhere from Russian aggression.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS).

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, and I do so without hesitation or reservation. I do so because there is no way that we could stand idly by and watch the horror that is being heaped upon our Ukrainian brothers and sisters.

Rather than just wringing our hands and talking about how unfortunate it is, we are doing something about it. We are bringing aid and help and assistance.

I am proud to be part of a country that looks out not only for itself but recognizes that we either stand for something or we fall together.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairwoman for her leadership. I also must thank the country of Poland. I thank Poland for standing up in the face of dire circumstances.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for the leadership that we have shown in this Democratic Caucus, joined by our Republican friends.

Let me thank the chairwoman, the manager of this bill, and the Republican manager, my friend from Texas.

The one point that I think we can all agree to: This is a vile and violent and brutal and senseless war. It is Vladimir Putin trying to return to the greatness

of Russia that fought Nazism but is now making a fiasco and light of what fighting Nazism is all about.

Going to Ukraine with the Hoyer codel, my focus was on the terrible plight of children. In an op-ed that was printed in the Houston Chronicle, I said that our children in war must never suffer the nightmare that UNICEF says.

So, I support this supplemental for the very reason of dealing with, one, providing for the munitions and exportability of funds to procure critical munitions, but as well the humanitarian aid that is to correct the devastation of children who saw the bodies of their parents dead in the street.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Ms. DELAURO. I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her kindness.

Dealing with the pictures that were depicted, but the stories that I heard of children sitting next to dead parents, or dead bodies, children unaccompanied, lost, orphaned.

So my conclusion is that, in addition to war, we must realize that our children are our future.

In this bill, the administration for children and families, \$900 million to provide refugee support services, housing, English language, trauma and support services to help those who have been trafficked or may be trafficked, to help those who have been raped, young women and children; to deal with the Centers for Disease Control with \$54 million to provide them medical support; and, of course, to be able to provide dealing with the migration and refugee circumstances that we saw in Poland that took 2 to 3 million refugees, including children.

□ 2110

We are standing on democracy. We are not afraid to stand with what is right, and we are not afraid to say glory to Ukraine. We want the victory for Ukraine, and we want defeat for Vladimir Putin. Regime change would be great, but we realize that will not happen, but defeat must happen. I support the supplemental. Let us stand for democracy.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member GRANGER for her support for this effort. As the Speaker pointed out, this has been a bipartisan measure since we moved on March 8. I also thank Chairman ROGERS for speaking here tonight as well.

The world must see that we are united in our support of Ukraine. I think the Ukrainian people—they need us. They are in desperate need of our support. Russia's invasion of Ukraine continues to threaten peace and democracy around the globe, and Vladimir Putin must be held accountable.

Why is there an unprovoked attack on a sovereign Nation whose only desire is to be free, to be a democracy, to associate itself with the West? Why is that a provocation for being invaded, for the massive destruction that Ukraine is undergoing at the moment? Again, Vladimir Putin and his cronies must be held accountable.

This bill does that by protecting democracy, limiting Russian aggression, and strengthening our own national security. We must act swiftly and decisively tonight. We have not seen such a mobilization of support around the world for an ally since World War II. I am so proud that that mobilization has been led by a United States President, President Biden.

It is a moral obligation. It is a moral responsibility. We can't sit by and watch news day-in and day-out seeing the massive destruction that is being wrought on Ukraine and its citizens. President Zelenskyy said: Light will overcome darkness. And our job is to help to provide the light.

I think it was stirring when you had, in Moscow, victory day, and President Putin with his extraordinary display of power. Then watching President Zelenskyy walk down the street of Kyiv on his own by himself, an extraordinary leader who needs to know—and I think he does know—that the United States and the world is there to support his efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the majority leader.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I apologize for keeping people waiting. I tend to speak more briefly than I usually speak on my 1 minute, but not because of the importance of this subject, not because of the deep feelings that I have that this is the right thing to do.

Mr. Speaker, this supplemental appropriations bill is a down payment on the security and success of democracy. We have paid that price before, not only in dollars but in lives, not only in Ukraine, but throughout the world.

Yesterday, Vladimir Putin watched as the Russian military paraded through Red Square to commemorate victory in the Second World War. Instead of honoring, however, those who defeated fascism, Putin repeated his lies about the purpose of his criminal and unprovoked war against Ukraine.

Putin, like Hitler, and Stalin before him, has denigrated the law, humanitarian principles, morals, and any kind of status in the world. We know why Putin invaded Ukraine—not to free its people, they were free, they are free; not to protect Russian speakers, they were protected with all the rights and security of free citizens in a nation of laws. In fact, I suggested that the U.N. send observers into eastern Ukraine to protect Russian speakers.

Russia was not only under no threat from Ukraine, but not from any NATO nation either. No, the plain truth is

that Vladimir Putin ordered the invasion of Ukraine because he wanted to consolidate and expand his own power and his control over Russia. In sum, he wants to recreate the Russian empire, a tyranny, a ruling over people by force, not by choice.

After the defeat of fascism in the Second War World, the United States and our allies built a global order based on human rights and the rule of law. In Ukraine, Putin sought to forge a new international order with help from China—one in which might makes right and strong men make rules.

In such a view, individual freedoms must yield to the benefit of the leader and his cronies or the greatness of the state or ruling party. Putin believed that a quick victory in Ukraine would show his might and strengthen his rule and deter America and our allies to stand up to future acts of Russian aggression.

We have all been surprised and heartened and admiring and awed by the courage and determination of the Ukrainian people and their leader.

□ 2120

In their valiant fight they have written a new chapter in the history of their nation and in the story of humankind's struggle for a free world.

Our own Nation: Give me liberty or give me death.

The first stage of the war in Ukraine was a victory for freedom and the Ukrainian people. With the help of Western arms and aid, Ukraine defeated Putin's attempt to win a quick and decisive victory and to occupy and control the capital of Ukraine. Indeed, they have given the Russian military a substantial bruising. But this war, as we know, is far from over.

In the east, Russian forces continue their fierce assault against Ukrainian defenses; their criminal assaults, their murderous assaults, their savage assaults. There is not an adverse adjective that you could use, Mr. Speaker, that does not apply to the actions of Russia, its soldiers, and its leaders. Their seizure of towns and villages and their war crimes against civilians is meant to demoralize the Ukrainian people into submission.

How awed we must be and proud of their determination not to be bludgeoned into submission. The world now knows that Ukrainians will fight to their last breath for their country.

We have pledged our lives, our honor—our sacred honor—and all that we have. That is what our Founders said fighting the behemoth power, the world power of its day. Because of the courage of our Founders and those minutemen and those minutewomen we prevailed.

I say this bill is a down payment. The world now knows that Ukrainians will fight to their last breath for their country—just as the fighters—and that is not just we have to say it, we have seen it in Mariupol.

This bill is a down payment for the success and security of democracy; not

just of Ukraine democracy or Ukrainian freedom, but for the freedom of the global community. As I have said in recent weeks, America and our allies must ensure that Putin suffers a strategic loss from this invasion. If he does not, every two-bit dictator in the world will take the lesson that we can do the same.

President Biden understands this, which is why he requested this funding to provide Ukraine with the type of arms it needs to shift from defensive to offensive operations. The battle of Kyiv has at least for now been won. But this war will turn on the battle of the Donbas and the battle of the Black Sea coast.

I urge every one of my colleagues, do not be dissuaded tonight by politics. Do not be diverted from our support of democracy, which 435 of us support, or freedom or liberty about which all of us talk all the time. Talk is cheap; this victory for democracy is not, it has never been, and it is not today or tomorrow and the day thereafter.

Let us not let Putin achieve a victory over democracy and liberty and freedom. Vote "yes" for Ukraine, for the American people and our democracy, and for those who love liberty throughout this globe. Let us send a united message. Yes, we have political differences. Yes, we can sometimes be demeaning of one another. But when it comes to the defense of liberty and freedom, we shall be united. Vote "yes."

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, we were together, as I said earlier on March 8, in support of Ukraine. Let us be together tonight in support of Ukraine.

Let us tell Vladimir Putin that the United States is leading the world in support of Ukraine on behalf of the Ukrainian people. Let him understand that he is alone in this world and needs to pay a price for this outrageous invasion and unprovoked attack on a sovereign nation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 1097, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill.

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered. Members will record their vote by electronic device.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 368, nays 57, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 145]

YEAS—368

Adams	Aguilar	Allred
Aderholt	Allen	Amodei

Armstrong	Feenstra	Levin (MI)	Schrader	Steel	Valadao
Auchincloss	Ferguson	Lieu	Schrier	Stefanik	Vargas
Axne	Fischbach	Lofgren	Schweikert	Stell	Veasey
Bacon	Fitzgerald	Loudermilk	Scott (VA)	Stevens	Velazquez
Baird	Fitzpatrick	Lowenthal	Scott, Austin	Stewart	Wagner
Balderson	Fleischmann	Lucas	Scott, David	Suozzi	Walberg
Barr	Fletcher	Luetkemeyer	Sewell	Swalwell	Walorski
Barragán	Foster	Luria	Sherman	Takano	Waltz
Bass	Fox	Lynch	Sherrill	Taylor	Wasserman
Beatty	Frankel, Lois	Mace	Simpson	Tenney	Schultz
Bentz	Franklin, C.	Malinowski	Sires	Thompson (CA)	Waters
Bergman	Scott	Malliotakis	Slotkin	Thompson (MS)	Watson Coleman
Beyer	Gallagher	Maloney,	Smith (MO)	Thompson (PA)	Weber (TX)
Bice (OK)	Gallego	Carolyn B.	Smith (NE)	Timmons	Webster (FL)
Bishop (GA)	Garamendi	Maloney, Sean	Smith (NJ)	Titus	Welch
Blumenauer	Garbarino	Manning	Smith (WA)	Tlaib	Wenstrup
Blunt Rochester	Garcia (CA)	Matsui	Smucker	Tonko	Wexton
Bonamici	Garcia (IL)	McBath	Soto	Torres (CA)	Wild
Bost	Garcia (TX)	McCarthy	Spanberger	Torres (NY)	Williams (GA)
Bourdeaux	Jimenez	McCaul	Spartz	Trahan	Wilson (FL)
Bowman	Golden	McClain	Speler	Trone	Wilson (SC)
Boyle, Brendan	Gomez	McClintock	Stansbury	Turner	Wittman
F.	Gonzales, Tony	McCollum	Stanton	Underwood	Womack
Brady	Gonzalez (OH)	McEachin	Stauber	Upton	Yarmuth
Brooks	Gonzalez,	McGovern			
Brown (MD)	Vicente	McHenry	Arrington	NAYS—57	
Brown (OH)	Gooden (TX)	McNerney	Fulcher		Long
Brownley	Gottheimer	Meeks	Babin	Gaetz	Mann
Buchanan	Granger	Meijer	Banks	Gibbs	Massie
Bucshon	Graves (MO)	Meng	Biggs	Gohmert	Mast
Budd	Green (TN)	Meuser	Bilirakis	Good (VA)	Miller (IL)
Burgess	Green, Al (TX)	Mfume	Bishop (NC)	Gosar	Moore (AL)
Bush	Griffith	Miller (WV)	Boebert	Graves (LA)	Nehls
Bustos	Grijalva	Miller-Meeks	Buck	Greene (GA)	Norman
Butterfield	Grothman	Moolenaar	Burchett	Harshbarger	Perry
Calvert	Guest	Mooney	Cammack	Hartzler	Rose
Carbajal	Guthrie	Moore (UT)	Cawthorn	Hern	Rosendale
Cárdenas	Harder (CA)	Moore (WI)	Cloud	Herrell	Roy
Carey	Harris	Morelle	Clyde	Hice (GA)	Sessions
Carl	Hayes	Moulton	Comer	Higgins (LA)	Steube
Carson	Herrera Beutler	Mrvan	Davidson	Huizenga	Tiffany
Carter (GA)	Higgins (NY)	Mullin	DesJarlais	Jackson	Van Drew
Carter (LA)	Hill	Murphy (FL)	Donalds	Johnson (LA)	Van Duyne
Carter (TX)	Himes	Murphy (NC)	Jordan	Jordan	Westernman
Cartwright	Hinson	Nadler	Lesko	Lesko	Williams (TX)
Case	Hollingsworth	Napolitano		NOT VOTING—5	
Casten	Horsford	Neal	Bera	Reed	Zeldin
Castor (FL)	Houlihan	Neguse	McKinley	Strickland	
Castro (TX)	Hoyer	Newhouse			
Chabot	Hudson	Newman			
Cheney	Huffman	Norcross			
Cherfilus-	Issa	O'Halleran			
McCormick	Jackson Lee	Oberholte			
Chu	Jacobs (CA)	Ocasio-Cortez			
Cicilline	Jacobs (NY)	Omar			
Clark (MA)	Jayapal	Owens			
Clarke (NY)	Jeffries	Palazzo			
Cleaver	Johnson (GA)	Pallone			
Cline	Johnson (OH)	Palmer			
Clyburn	Johnson (SD)	Panetta			
Cohen	Johnson (TX)	Pappas			
Cole	Jones	Pascarell			
Connolly	Joyce (OH)	Payne	Barragán (Beyer)	Gottheimer	Moore (WI)
Cooper	Joyce (PA)	Pelosi	Bourdeaux	(Pallone)	(Beyer)
Correa	Kahele	Pence	(Wexton)	Herrera Beutler	Ocasio-Cortez
Costa	Kaptur	Perlmutter	Brown (MD)	(Katko)	(Bowman)
Courtney	Katko	Peters	(Evans)	Horsford (Evans)	Payne (Pallone)
Craig	Keating	Pfuger	Brownley	Huffman	Porter (Wexton)
Crawford	Keller	Phillips	(Kuster)	(Neguse)	Price (NC) (Ross)
Crenshaw	Kelly (IL)	Pingree	Carter (LA)	Johnson (TX)	Rush (Evans)
Crist	Kelly (MS)	Pocan	(Jeffries)	(Jeffries)	Ryan (Kaptur)
Crow	Kelly (PA)	Porter	Carter (TX)	Kelly (IL) (Blunt	Scanlon (Garcia
Cuellar	Khanna	Posey	(Babin)	Rochester)	(TX))
Curtis	Kildee	Pressley	Castro (TX)	Kim (CA) (Steel)	Scott, David
Davids (KS)	Kilmer	Price (NC)	(Garcia (TX))	Kinzing	(Jeffries)
Davis, Danny K.	Kim (CA)	Quigley	Cawthorn (Moore	(Meijer)	Sires (Pallone)
Davis, Rodney	Kim (NJ)	Raskin	(AL))	Kirkpatrick	Speier (Escobar)
Dean	Kind	Reschenthaler	Correa (Costa)	(Pallone)	Suozzi (Beyer)
DeFazio	Kinzing	Rice (NY)	Cuellar (Garcia	Lamb (Pallone)	Thompson (MS)
DeGette	Kirkpatrick	Rice (SC)	(TX))	Langevin	(Jeffries)
DeLauro	Krishnamoorthi	Rodgers (WA)	Curtis (Moore	(Lynch)	Tiffany
DelBene	Kuster	Rogers (AL)	(UT))	Lawrence	(Fitzgerald)
Delgado	Kustoff	Rogers (KY)	Delgado (Neguse)	(Stevens)	Titus (Connolly)
Demings	LaHood	Ross	DeSaulnier	Lawson (FL)	Walorski
DeSaulnier	LaMalfa	Rouzer	(Beyer)	(Soto)	(Wagner)
Deutch	Lamb	Roybal-Allard	Diaz-Balart	Meng (Escobar)	Wild (Evans)
Diaz-Balart	Lamborn	Ruiz	(Cammack)	Mfume (Evans)	Wilson (FL)
Dingell	Langevin	Ruppersberger	Doyle, Michael	Mooney (Miller	(Neguse)
Doggett	Larsen (WA)	Rush	F. (Evans)	(WV))	Wilson (SC)
Doyle, Michael	Larson (CT)	Rutherford			(Timmons)
F.	Latta	Ryan			
Dunn	LaTurner	Salazar			
Ellzey	Lawrence	Sánchez			
Emmer	Lawson (FL)	Sarbanes			
Escobar	Lee (CA)	Scalise			
Eshoo	Lee (NV)	Scanlon			
Espallat	Leger Fernandez	Schakowsky			
Evans	Letlow	Schiff			
Fallon	Levin (CA)	Schneider			

hereafter be considered to be the first sponsor of H.R. 5996, a bill originally introduced by Representative FORTENBERRY of Nebraska, for the purpose of adding cosponsors and requesting reprints pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

□ 2210

REMOVAL OF NAMES OF MEMBERS AS COSPONSORS OF H.R. 7648

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, and Mr. HIGGINS of New York be removed as cosponsors of H.R. 7648.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TORRES of New York). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO DECLARE A RECESS ON TUESDAY, MAY 17, 2022, FOR THE PURPOSE OF RECEIVING IN JOINT MEETING HIS EXCELLENCY KYRIAKOS MITSOTAKIS, PRIME MINISTER OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order at any time on Tuesday, May 17, 2022, for the Speaker to declare a recess, subject to the call of the Chair, for the purpose of receiving in joint meeting His Excellency Kyriakos Mitsotakis, Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

VANESSA GUILLEN POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 224) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5302 Galveston Road in Houston, Texas, as the "Vanessa Guillen Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO BE CONSIDERED AS FIRST SPONSOR OF H.R. 5996

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may

H.R. 224

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. VANESSA GUILLÉN POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5302 Galveston Road in Houston, Texas, shall be known and designated as the “Vanessa Guillén Post Office Building”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Vanessa Guillén Post Office Building”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA), the sponsor of this bill.

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairwoman for bringing this bill forward, a bill that is literally very important, not just to the Guillen family but to so many constituents in my district.

I also recognize that we are in the midst of celebrating the 1-year anniversary of Vanessa Guillen's death.

Vanessa was one of my constituents before she was transferred to Fort Hood military base for her Army training. She was a rising star before her life was tragically cut short.

As Members of Congress, we have the moral obligation to honor Vanessa's memory and enact change that will end violence in our military installations.

Her story has captivated Americans of all backgrounds. It brought much-needed attention to sexual assault in the military, and it has led to changes being implemented at Fort Hood and at military bases throughout the Nation and, in fact, the world.

I will not rest until there is justice for Vanessa Guillen and her family. There is still much work that will need to be done. But the naming of a post office in her memory this year of her first anniversary would be but a small gesture on the part of this Congress in naming a post office after her to memorialize her work and her legacy.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Houston native and Army Specialist Vanessa Guillen was stationed at Fort Hood, Texas. In April

2020, she was reported missing from her unit.

Tragically, her body was found 2 months later along the Leon River near Fort Hood. It is believed Specialist Guillen was killed by a fellow soldier at Fort Hood who had been harassing her and stalking her.

Specialist Guillen's death spurred a national policy conversation about the way in which sexual harassment claims have been handled by the military.

I strongly support this postal-naming bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute this naming of a Houston post office after Vanessa Guillen and to congratulate my colleague, Congresswoman SYLVIA GARCIA, whose constituent Vanessa was, for her leadership in recognizing the importance of the life and legacy of Vanessa Guillen. She was a hero in life and a hero in death.

As the story is told, all of her life she wanted to be in the United States Army, and she was an impeccable member of the United States military. Her tragic story is not one that she deserved, the violent death, the sexual assault, the lack of oversight, the lack of knowledge and investigation and process that would have really saved her life.

She did her duty. She made those in positions of power aware of the journey and the trials and tribulations that she was facing. Yet, her life was lost but not her legacy, not her story, and not the response that has come about through the United States Congress. And that will continue.

As I heard my colleague say, she will not rest until Vanessa Guillen gets justice. This is one step of honor for all little girls to know what a brave and wonderful young woman she was and to be able to say to her family that we will never forget her story.

I honor her tonight; I honor her legacy; I honor her bravery; and I honor her story.

What are we to say to the young girls who seek to be part of the United States military and to fight and stand for their country? Yes, they can model their lives after the service given by Vanessa Guillen.

I thank her, brave that she was and, yes, a servant of the people of the United States. I thank her, and I salute her.

Congratulations for this post office to her family and her community and to Congresswoman SYLVIA GARCIA.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, in the interest of time, I wish to be associated with the words of my colleagues in honor of Vanessa Guillen. I thank my colleague, SYLVIA GARCIA, for putting this important legislation forward.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 224, to designate the facility of the United

States Postal Service located at 5302 Galveston Road in Houston, Texas, as the “Vanessa Guillén Post Office Building.”

Ms. Vanessa Guillén was born to the parents of immigrants and grew up in Houston, Texas. In high school, she was a stand-out athlete and graduated in the top 15 percent of her class.

At a young age, Ms. Guillén knew that she wanted to serve her country in the United States Army. In June 2018, she joined the Army and trained as a 91F, Small Arms and Artillery Repairer. Tragically at the age of 20, Private First Class Guillén was killed while serving at Fort Hood leaving a hole in the hearts of her family and the community. Private First Class Guillén was posthumously promoted to the rank of Specialist on July 1, 2020.

I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of this young woman by naming the Post Office at 5302 Galveston Road in Houston, Texas, as the “Vanessa Guillén Post Office Building.”

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 224.

Mr. Speaker, if there are no further speakers, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for giving a voice to thousands of women who don't have one with this postal-naming bill tonight. I support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 224, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 224.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

□ 2220

**LAWRENCE M. ‘LARRY’ WALSH SR.
POST OFFICE**

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 700) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 303 East Mississippi Avenue in Elwood, Illinois, as the “Lawrence M. ‘Larry’ Walsh Sr. Post Office”.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 700

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

**SECTION 1. LAWRENCE M. ‘LARRY’ WALSH SR.
POST OFFICE.**

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 303

East Mississippi Avenue in Elwood, Illinois, shall be known and designated as the "Lawrence M. 'Larry' Walsh Sr. Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Lawrence M. 'Larry' Walsh Sr. Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER), the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to vote in favor of my legislation, H.R. 700, to name the Elwood, Illinois, post office after Larry Walsh, Sr., a public servant and a dedicated member of the Will County community.

Mr. Walsh was raised in Joliet and was a graduate of Joliet Junior College and a lifelong resident of Elwood, Illinois. Larry loved the State of Illinois and devoted his life to making it a better place.

He first began his career in public service as a member of the Elwood School Board and continued to serve his community as an elected Jackson Township supervisor, a member of the Will County Board, and an Illinois State Senator representing the 43rd District, a time during which he was widely reputed to have spent a certain amount of time playing poker with his colleague, then State Senator Barack Obama.

Larry finished his career in public service as the Will County executive, a position he held from 2004 until his passing in 2020.

Larry was a family man and a devoted farmer, a voice for disability issues, senior citizens services, and agricultural workers.

He championed the largest infrastructure improvement investment in Will County's history, alongside modernizing his county's public safety resources. Simply put, Will County is a better place today because of the decades of work that Larry devoted to it.

The Lawrence M. "Larry" Walsh Sr. Post Office will be a justifiable source of pride and a fitting tribute to a man who dedicated his life to local government and his community.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this legislation, one of

the collegial and noble things that Congress can do for a collegial and noble man.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Lawrence Walsh was born and raised in Joliet, Illinois, where he later served as an Illinois State Senator from 1997 to 2005. He also served his local community as the Will County executive, an office he held from 2004 until his death in 2020.

Mr. Speaker, I support this postal-naming bill honoring an Illinois community public servant, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, in the interests of time, I submit my statement in support of Mr. FOSTER's very important bill. I strongly support it.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 700, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 303 East Mississippi Avenue in Elwood, Illinois, as the "Lawrence M. 'Larry' Walsh Sr. Post Office."

Mr. Larry Walsh Sr. was an American farmer, public servant, and dedicated member of the Will County community. In 1970, he began his career in public service as a member of the Elwood School Board. He was then elected as Jackson Township Supervisor in 1973, where he served until December 2004. Mr. Walsh also served on the Will County Board in 1974 and 1992.

From April 1997 until January 2005, Mr. Walsh was an Illinois State Senator, representing the 43rd District. As a public servant, his mission was always to better the lives of people who lived and worked in his community.

He brought a voice to disability issues, senior citizens' services, preservation, and agricultural concerns.

I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in commemorating Mr. Walsh's dedication to public service by naming the Post Office at 303 East Mississippi Avenue in Elwood, Illinois, as the "Lawrence M. 'Larry' Walsh Post Office."

Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers and I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 700, an important bill. I thank Mr. FOSTER for authoring it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 700.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

MARINE CORPS RESERVE PVT JACOB CRUZ POST OFFICE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5900) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2016 East 1st Street in Los Angeles, California, as the "Marine Corps Reserve PVT Jacob Cruz Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5900

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. MARINE CORPS RESERVE PVT JACOB CRUZ POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2016 East 1st Street in Los Angeles, California, shall be known and designated as the "Marine Corps Reserve PVT Jacob Cruz Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Marine Corps Reserve PVT Jacob Cruz Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5900, to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 2016 East 1st Street in Los Angeles, California, as the Marine Corps Reserve PVT Jacob Cruz Post Office.

Private Jacob Cruz grew up in Boyle Heights and was the second born of five children. At the age of 17, Private Cruz enlisted in the Marine Corps.

As part of the 2nd Marine Division, his mission was to secure the island of Betio in order to control the Japanese airstrip in the Tarawa Atoll. Tragically, during the battle of Tarawa, Private Cruz was killed. Private Cruz was declared unrecoverable for 77 years before his remains were identified and returned home to his family in Los Angeles.

On March 25, 2021, he was then laid to rest with full military honors. He was the recipient of numerous awards and citations, including the Silver Star, Purple Heart, Combat Action Ribbon, World War II Victory Medal, American Campaign Medal, Marine Corps Presidential Unit Citation, Asiatic-Pacific

Theatre Campaign Medal, Marine Corps Medal, and the Gold Star Lapel Button.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in paying respect to this World War II hero by naming the post office at 2016 East 1st Street in Los Angeles, California, as the Marine Corps Reserve PVT Jacob Cruz Post Office.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, tonight, I am honored to speak about Private Jacob Cruz, a marine killed in the World War II Pacific campaign.

Private Cruz fought bravely alongside other marines and soldiers who were also killed in battle. However, until recently, many of these American heroes were laid to rest abroad in unknown or lost graves.

In 2019, thanks in part to the Virginia nonprofit History Flight, Private Cruz's remains were finally identified. Later in 2021, his remains were finally returned to the United States and returned to his family members. Private Cruz now lies in rest here in the United States, the country he gave his life defending.

Today, we honor this American hero by renaming a U.S. Post Office in his honor. I support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this important bill, H.R. 5900, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5900.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

VETERANS OF IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6386) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 450 West Schaumburg Road in Schaumburg, Illinois, as the "Veterans of Iraq and Afghanistan Memorial Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6386

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. VETERANS OF IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 450 West Schaumburg Road in Schaumburg, Illinois, shall be known and designated as the "Veterans of Iraq and Afghanistan Memorial Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Veterans of Iraq and Afghanistan Memorial Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

□ 2230

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY), who is the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I stand in honor of veterans across this country, in Illinois, and, of course, in my Eighth District of Illinois which I represent. I salute veterans for their bravery, their courage, their sacrifice, and their patriotism. I wish to honor the men and women who take up our flag in service for our great Nation and express my immense gratitude.

It is for this reason I have introduced this bill to rename the Post Office in Schaumburg, Illinois, in honor of the veterans of the Iraq and Afghanistan Wars. Since 2001, between 2 to 3 million servicemembers have served in post-9/11 war operations in Afghanistan and Iraq. The new name of this Schaumburg Post Office will be a constant reminder for my community of the bravery of veterans from these wars.

How we honor our veterans reflects who we are as a country. I look forward to passing my legislation today to rename this Post Office in honor of veterans of the Iraq and Afghanistan Wars.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, our soldiers sacrifice so much for our Nation. Naming a Post Office for those veterans who served in Iraq and Afghanistan is the least we can do to honor them. When local residents visit this Post Office in Schaumburg, Illinois, hopefully, they will be reminded of all the sacrifices made by our servicemembers in sup-

port of American freedom, democracy, and national security that we hold so dear here and around the world.

Mr. Speaker, I support this post-naming bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, in the interest of time, I associate myself with the comments of my two colleagues.

Chair MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6386, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 450 West Schaumburg Road in Schaumburg, Illinois, as the "Veterans of Iraq and Afghanistan Memorial Post Office Building."

Our nation's veterans do not sign up for a normal job. They enlist knowing full well that they may be injured or killed in service to our country.

Over the last 20 years of conflict, more than 2.3 million Americans served in Iraq and Afghanistan. Of these service members, more than 6,800 were killed and tens of thousands more have suffered the scars and trauma—both seen and unseen—of serving in combat.

It is our responsibility to remember and honor all of their sacrifices.

This bill will ensure that their service is never forgotten.

I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in honoring the brave men and women who sacrificed so much over the last two decades serving our country in Iraq and Afghanistan by supporting this important bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 6386.

I congratulate Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY on his excellent bill. I am prepared to close. I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close.

Mr. Speaker, I support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 6386, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6386.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

ROSA LOUISE McCAULEY PARKS POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6614) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4744 Grand River Avenue in Detroit, Michigan, as the "Rosa Louise McCauley Parks Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6614

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ROSA LOUISE MCCAULEY PARKS POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) **DESIGNATION.**—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4744 Grand River Avenue in Detroit, Michigan, shall be known and designated as the “Rosa Louise McCauley Parks Post Office Building”.

(b) **REFERENCES.**—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Rosa Louise McCauley Parks Post Office Building”.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6614 to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4744 Grand River Avenue in Detroit, Michigan, as the Rosa Louise McCauley Parks Post Office Building.

Mrs. Rosa Louise McCauley Parks was born on February 4, 1913, in Tuskegee, Alabama. She attended elementary school in Pine Level, Alabama, and eventually went on to attend the Alabama State Teacher's College High School. Unfortunately, she was not able to graduate with her class due to the passing of her grandmother. Mrs. Parks further delayed her education to take care of her family when her mother fell ill. She eventually received her high school diploma in 1934 after marrying Raymond Parks on December 18, 1932.

In the 1930s, Mrs. Parks was an early activist in the effort to free the Scottsboro Boys. With her husband, Raymond, she worked as the secretary and later the youth leader of the local branch of the NAACP.

Mrs. Parks' refusal to surrender her seat to a White male passenger on a Montgomery, Alabama, bus on December 1, 1955, triggered a wave of protests that reverberated throughout the United States. Her courageous act changed America's view of Black people and redirected the course of history.

After her arrest, Black people in Montgomery organized and promoted a

boycott of the city bus line that lasted 381 days. Inspired by the Montgomery protests, other actions took shape in the form of sit-ins and eat-ins to demand equal rights for all people.

From 1965 to 1988, Mrs. Parks worked for Congressman John Conyers' staff as he represented what was then the First Congressional District of Michigan.

In February 1987, she co-founded the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self Development with Ms. Elaine Eason Steele in honor of her late husband Raymond. The goal of the institute was to motivate and empower youth not targeted by other programs to achieve their highest potential. Mrs. Parks saw the energy of young people as a real force for change.

Mrs. Parks received more than 43 honorary doctorate degrees, hundreds of plaques, certificates, citations, awards, and keys to many cities, such as the NAACP Spingarn Medal, the UAW's Social Justice Award, the Martin Luther King, Jr., Non-Violent Peace Prize, and the Congressional Gold Medal in 1999.

In September of 1996, she was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Bill Clinton. In the State of Michigan, the first Monday after February 4 has been designated as Mrs. Rosa Parks Day.

On October 24, 2005, Mrs. Parks peacefully passed away.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of this great civil rights activist by naming the Post Office at 4744 Grand River Avenue in Detroit, Michigan, as the Rosa Louise McCauley Parks Post Office Building.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Rosa Parks is known as the “Mother of the Civil Rights Movement.”

Her brave resistance set in motion one of the largest social movements in American history: the Montgomery Bus Boycott. After 381 days, the Montgomery Bus Boycott ended after the Supreme Court held that any law requiring racially segregated seating on buses violated the 14th Amendment.

Because of her brave actions, Mrs. Parks lost her job and faced death threats the remainder of her life, but she never gave up the fight. She moved with her family to Detroit in 1957, where she continued to support the civil rights movement.

Mr. Speaker, I support this postal-naming bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge the passage of H.R. 6614, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6614.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 2240

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS BARRETT LYLE AUSTIN POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 91) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 810 South Pendleton Street in Easley, South Carolina, as the “Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin Post Office Building”.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 91

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. PRIVATE FIRST CLASS BARRETT LYLE AUSTIN POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) **DESIGNATION.**—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 810 South Pendleton Street in Easley, South Carolina, shall be known and designated as the “Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin Post Office Building”.

(b) **REFERENCES.**—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin Post Office Building”.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 91 to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 810 South Pendleton Street, Easley, South Carolina, as the Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin Post Office Building.

Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin was born in Easley, South Carolina, on November 10, 1992. In 2011, he graduated from Pickens High School. Following his graduation, he enlisted and was sworn in at Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

In August 2012, Private First Class Austin graduated basic training and advanced infantry training at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, as a combat engineer.

Immediately following, he was stationed at Fort Stewart, Georgia, where he was assigned to the 4th Brigade Special Troops Battalion, 4th Infantry Brigade Combat Team, 3rd Infantry Division. He was later deployed to Afghanistan in 2013.

On April 17, 2013, Private First Class Austin suffered massive head and chest trauma after an attack while driving an armored truck on patrol in Wardak Province, Afghanistan.

On April 21, 2013, at the age of 20, Private First Class Austin succumbed to his injuries in Landstuhl, Germany. Posthumously, he was awarded a Purple Heart, Bronze Star, Palmetto State Hero award, and the South Carolina Governor's Award for Extraordinary Sacrifice and Heroism.

I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of Private First Class Austin by naming the post office at 810 South Pendleton Street in Easley, South Carolina, as the Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin Post Office Building.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN), the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 91 to honor Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin, a fallen son of South Carolina who gave his life in service to our country, by designating the Easley, South Carolina post office the Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin Post Office Building.

This resolution is cosponsored by the entire South Carolina delegation and supported by the city of Easley, their city council, as well as the family of Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin, his parents, Curt and Yolanda Austin.

Not long after he won his stripes as a private first class in the Army, he was driving an armored truck on patrol in the Wardak Province of Afghanistan when insurgents attacked. A bomb exploded, and he suffered massive head and chest trauma. Private First Class Austin died in Germany days later, on April 21, 2013, at the young age of 20.

Private First Class Austin was posthumously awarded a Purple Heart, Bronze Star, Palmetto State Hero award, and the South Carolina Governor's Award for Extraordinary Sacrifice and Heroism.

Private First Class Austin was an avid sportsman, a 2011 graduate of Pickens High School, and a member of Rock Springs Baptist Church in Easley.

I attended his service, and the pastor said he was awarded the medals posthumously, but he was awarded the jewels in his crown the minute he entered

the pearly gates. He was that kind of believer.

He was an inspiration to many. He is an American hero and deserves to be honored for his bravery and sacrifice for our country as a soldier defending our freedoms and security.

As John 15:13 says, greater love has no one than this, that someone lay down his life for his friends. Barrett did that.

I thank the committee and Ranking Member COMER for bringing this measure to the floor and allowing us to honor our fallen heroes. Again, I urge passage of the legislation.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill honoring Easley, South Carolina native and American hero, Private First Class Austin. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 91, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 91.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

SPECIALIST FOUR CHARLES JOHNSON POST OFFICE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 92) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 110 Johnson Street in Pickens, South Carolina, as the "Specialist Four Charles Johnson Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 92

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SPECIALIST FOUR CHARLES JOHNSON POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 110 Johnson Street in Pickens, South Carolina, shall be known and designated as the "Specialist Four Charles Johnson Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Specialist Four Charles Johnson Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from South Caro-

lina (Ms. MACE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 92 to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 110 Johnson Street in Pickens, South Carolina, as the Specialist Four Charles Johnson Post Office.

Specialist Four Charles Johnson was born on August 4, 1940, in Pickens, South Carolina, to Mr. Charles Johnson, Sr., and Mrs. Essie Jamison Johnson.

He attended the Pickens County Training School and was a 1958 graduate of Clearview High School in Easley, South Carolina.

After completing high school, he enlisted in the United States Army with the military parental consent of his mother since he was only 17 years old when he began his military career.

Specialist Four Johnson completed his basic training at Fort Benning, Georgia, and was a paratrooper. Unfortunately, he was killed in action by a gunshot wound to the chest while serving in Vietnam.

His mother described him as a playful boy and happy all the time. He served with his brothers, Specialist Four John H. Johnson and Specialist Four Leroy Johnson.

I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of Specialist Four Johnson by naming the post office at 110 Johnson Street in Pickens, South Carolina, as the Specialist Four Charles Johnson Post Office. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN), the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, we come tonight to honor another Pickens County fallen hero, Specialist Four Charles Johnson, Jr., an American hero and fallen son of South Carolina, by designating the Pickens, South Carolina post office the Specialist Four Charles Johnson Post Office.

This resolution is cosponsored by the entire South Carolina delegation and supported by the city of Pickens, their city council, as well as the family of Specialist Four Johnson.

Specialist Four Johnson, Jr., was killed in action on March 30, 1966, in Vietnam and was the first casualty from Pickens County in that war.

Specialist Four Johnson of Pickens, South Carolina, began his military career in the Army at a young age of 17

years old. He was one of three brothers to serve in Vietnam at the same time. He was awarded the Purple Heart, the Vietnam Gallantry Cross, and the National Defense Service Medal, among other commendations.

□ 2250

Specialist Four Johnson was a 1958 graduate of Clear View High School in Easley, South Carolina, and was a member of the Griffin Ebenezer Baptist Church.

He is an American hero and deserves to be honored for his sacrifice for our country as a soldier defending our Nation. We know that freedom isn't free, and it is because of brave men like Specialist Four Johnson that we enjoy the freedom and security that we have today.

I thank the committee and Ranking Member COMER for bringing this to the floor and allowing us to honor our fallen heroes. Again, I urge the passage of this legislation.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill honoring Specialist Johnson, who was the first Vietnam war casualty from Pickens County, South Carolina.

Welcome home, Specialist Johnson.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 92, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 92.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR LAWRENCE E. 'RABBIT' KENNEDY POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 207) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 215 1st Avenue in Amory, Mississippi, as the "Command Sergeant Major Lawrence E. 'Rabbit' Kennedy Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 207

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR LAWRENCE E. "RABBIT" KENNEDY POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 215 1st Avenue in Amory, Mississippi, shall be known and designated as the "Command Sergeant Major Lawrence E. 'Rabbit' Kennedy Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Command Sergeant Major Lawrence E. 'Rabbit' Kennedy Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 207, to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 215 1st Avenue in Amory, Mississippi, as the "Command Sergeant Major Lawrence E. 'Rabbit' Kennedy Post Office Building."

Command Sergeant Major Lawrence Kennedy enlisted in the U.S. Army in October of 1940 by walking for 2 days from his hometown of Smithville to Tupelo.

Over the course of his 35 years in the United States Army, he served in World War II, the Korean war, and the Vietnam war.

Command Sergeant Major Kennedy fought in the Battle of the Bulge, participated in 506 airborne jumps, and was featured on the cover of Life Magazine, along with the Army's 1st Cavalry 9th Division.

In 2017, Command Sergeant Major Kennedy was commended by the Mississippi legislature by House Concurrent Resolution 51, authored in honor of his outstanding military career.

After serving for 35 years, he continued to serve local veterans, founding the annual veterans' breakfast in partnership with Community Bank.

On July 20, 2017, Command Sergeant Major Kennedy passed away.

I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in honoring the legacy of this patriot by naming the post office at 215 1st Avenue in Amory, Mississippi, as the "Command Sergeant Major Lawrence E. 'Rabbit' Kennedy Post Office Building".

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. KELLY), the sponsor of the bill.

Mr. KELLY of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 207, renaming the post office in Amory, Mississippi, for Command Sergeant Major Lawrence E. "Rabbit" Kennedy. Rabbit is an American hero, and I am proud to sponsor this legislation in his honor.

Rabbit enlisted in the United States Army in October of 1940. To do so, he walked for 2 days from his hometown of Smithville to Tupelo. Rabbit served in World War II, the Korean war, and the Vietnam war over the course of 35 years in the United States Army. There were not a lot of three-war veterans in our lifetimes, and he was a true hero. I am proud to have known him personally.

Rabbit's accounts of World War II battles are features of the 2014 book "Last Eyewitnesses, World War II Memories: D-Day to 70th Anniversary." He fought in the Battle of the Bulge where he spent 9 days in a foxhole next to a dead German soldier.

Command Sergeant Major Kennedy led the Army's 1st Cavalry Division in Vietnam, and a photo of his leading his men into combat was featured on the cover of Life Magazine.

During his career in the United States Army, Rabbit Kennedy earned four Legions of Merit, four Bronze Stars, participated in 506 airborne jumps, and retired as one of the most decorated soldiers in the history of the United States Army.

In 2017, Rabbit Kennedy was commended by the Mississippi legislature in House Concurrent Resolution 51. He was also the first enlisted man inducted into the Hall of Fame at the United States Army Aviation Museum at Fort Rucker, Alabama.

Rabbit Kennedy continued to serve local veterans throughout his life, which is where I met him. He never quit helping veterans, even after he got out after his 35 years of military service.

Rabbit Kennedy is regarded as a community leader and a true American hero. On July 20, 2017, he went to be with the Lord and will always be locally remembered as a patriot and a member of the Greatest Generation.

It is a true and lasting honor to remember the service of Rabbit Kennedy. I just have to say again, he was an amazing man who served this country in three wars, but he always had time for everyone, and he always had time for a veteran in need and was always helping.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill honoring one of the most decorated U.S. Army

soldiers in the history of our country, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 207 for this national hero, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 207.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

LANCE CORPORAL MARC LUCAS TUCKER POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 209) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 305 Highway 15 North in Pontotoc, Mississippi, as the "Lance Corporal Marc Lucas Tucker Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 209

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. LANCE CORPORAL MARC LUCAS TUCKER POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 305 Highway 15 North in Pontotoc, Mississippi, shall be known and designated as the "Lance Corporal Marc Lucas Tucker Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Lance Corporal Marc Lucas Tucker Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 209, to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 305 Highway 15 North in Pontotoc, Mississippi, as the "Lance Corporal Marc Lucas Tucker Post Office Building".

Lance Corporal Marc Lucas Tucker joined the Marine Corps at the age of 23. He was deployed to Iraq with the 9th Engineer Support Battalion, III Marine Expeditionary Force.

Everyone in his family and community knew that Lance Corporal Tucker chose a life of service, and his mother confirmed his commitment to the U.S. military, saying he was a "lifer."

On June 7, Lance Corporal Tucker called his mother to let her know about the timeline of his latest mission. Unfortunately, at 11 a.m., Ms. Bagwell recalls having a horrible headache, which she later learned occurred at the time of her son's death.

□ 2300

I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of Lance Corporal Tucker by naming the post office at 305 Highway 15 North in Pontotoc, Mississippi, as the "Lance Corporal Marc Lucas Tucker Post Office Building".

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. KELLY), the sponsor of the bill.

Mr. KELLY of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman MALONEY and Ranking Member COMER for bringing these very important bills to honor our heroes in America. I think it is important that we honor and remember those who served this Nation, especially those who gave their lives.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 209, renaming the post office in Pontotoc, Mississippi, for Lance Corporal Marc Lucas Tucker.

At age 23, Marc Lucas Tucker joined the Marine Corps and deployed to Iraq with the 9th Engineer Support Battalion, 3rd Marine Expeditionary Force.

His mother, Mrs. Donna Bagwell, recalls her son wanting to be a marine from a very young age, following in the footsteps of his grandfather, who also served in the Marine Corps.

He was a 1999 graduate of South Pontotoc Attendance Center, where he was known for his patriotism and sense of adventure. He was a baseball player, an avid hunter, and a fisherman.

On June 8, 2005, Lance Corporal Tucker was killed in a vehicle accident while stationed in Okinawa, Japan.

During his funeral, he was awarded the Navy Cross and the Mississippi Medal of Valor by Marine Major John Harding. He has also been awarded the Combat Action Ribbon, Good Conduct Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Korean Defense Service Medal, Humanitarian Service Medal, and Sea Service Medal.

The Pontotoc community continues to mourn the loss of this young man

who dedicated his life to the service of his country. Today I aim to honor his family and countless others who have lost their loved ones in service for our Nation.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, if the gentlewoman from South Carolina has no further speakers, I am prepared to close.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I urge the support of my colleagues on this bill honoring Lance Corporal Tucker, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 209, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 209.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

CW4 CHRISTIAN J. KOCH MEMORIAL POST OFFICE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3508) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 39 West Main Street, in Honeoye Falls, New York, as the CW4 Christian J. Koch Memorial Post Office.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3508

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CHRISTIAN KOCH MEMORIAL POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 39 West Main Street, in Honeoye Falls, New York, shall be known and designated as the "CW4 Christian J. Koch Memorial Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "CW4 Christian J. Koch Memorial Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5

legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 3508 to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 39 West Main Street in Honeoye Falls, New York, as the “CW4 Christian J. Koch Memorial Post Office”.

Chief Warrant Officer Koch grew up in the York/Leicester area and was a 1999 graduate of York Central School District. Before enlisting in the National Guard Infantry in March of 2000, he studied mathematics at Brockport State.

He graduated second in his basic training class with honors and was immediately awarded a slot in Airborne School and assigned to the A Company 1st Battalion 108th Infantry.

He was soon promoted to E5 and given a slot in Air Assault School, a distinct honor. In 2004, Chief Warrant Officer Koch was accepted into Warrant Officer School and went on to attend flight school and graduate in 2008. He was then deployed to Iraq during Operation Iraqi Freedom from 2008 to 2009, where he flew supplies and personnel.

Throughout his training and Active Duty, he served as an honor guard for veterans’ funerals, participated in Veterans Day ceremonies, and had his unit featured in the Genesee Warplane Museum. In addition, he participated in Operation Noble Eagle, guarding the northern border and the Ginna Nuclear Power Plant following the tragedy of 9/11.

Sadly, on January 20, 2021, Chief Warrant Officer Koch lost his life during a training mission with the New York State National Guard. He is survived by his wife and four children.

I urge all of my colleagues to join me in honoring Christian’s legacy by naming the post office at 39 West Main Street in Honeoye Falls, New York, as the “CW4 Christian J. Koch Memorial Post Office”.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Christian Koch enlisted in the National Guard Infantry in March of 2000. He graduated second in his basic training class with honors. With such an excellent record, he was immediately awarded a slot in Airborne School. He was quickly promoted and granted a spot in Air Assault School, which was a unique honor.

In 2004, he was accepted into Warrant Officer School at Fort Rucker, Alabama. Upon completion, he then attended and graduated flight school in 2008. He was deployed to Iraq during Operation Iraqi Freedom, where he flew supplies and personnel. Later, he was deployed to Afghanistan as a medical evacuation pilot.

He passed away in January 2021 during a training mission, leaving behind his wife and their four children.

Mr. Speaker, to honor his legacy, I strongly support this postal-naming bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 3508, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3508.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

RESIGNATION FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation from the House of Representatives:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 10, 2022.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: I hereby submit my resignation, effective this day, May 10, 2022,

as United States Representative of the 23rd District of the State of New York. Enclosed please find a copy of the letter I have submitted to New York State Governor Kathy Hochul.

Sincerely,
TOM REED.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 10, 2022.

Hon. KATHY HOCHUL,
Governor of New York State,
Albany, NY.

DEAR GOVERNOR HOCHUL: I hereby submit my resignation, effective this day, May 10, 2022, as United States Representative of the 23rd District of the State of New York. Enclosed please find a copy of the letter I have submitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sincerely,
TOM REED.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Kevin F. McCumber, Deputy Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 3182. An act to provide that inclined sleepers for infants and crib bumpers shall be considered banned hazardous products under section 8 of the Consumer Product Safety Act, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6023. An act to require the United States Postal Service to continue selling the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp until all remaining stamps are sold, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 11 o’clock and 8 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, May 11, 2022, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 5911, the Fair Hiring in Banking Act, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 5911

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—											
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2022– 2026	2022– 2031
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 6015, the Benjamin Berell Ferencz Congressional Gold Medal Act, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 7066, the Russia and Belarus Financial Sanctions Act of 2022, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-3992. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the national emergency with respect to the actions of the government of Syria declared in Executive Order 13338 of May 11, 2004, as modified, is to continue in effect beyond May 11, 2022, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 202(d); (90 Stat. 1257) (H. Doc. No. 117-116); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

EC-3993. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the national emergency with respect to the stabilization of Iraq declared in Executive Order 13303 of May 22, 2003, is to continue in effect beyond May 22, 2022, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 202(d); (90 Stat. 1257) (H. Doc. No. 117-117); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

EC-3994. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the national emergency with respect to the Central African Republic, declared in Executive Order 13667 of May 12, 2014, is to continue in effect beyond May 12, 2022, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 202(d); (90 Stat. 1257) (H. Doc. No. 117-118); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

EC-3995. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the national emergency, with respect to Yemen, originally declared in Executive Order 13611 of May 16, 2012, is to continue in effect beyond May 16, 2022, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 202(d); (90 Stat. 1257) (H. Doc. No. 117-119); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

EC-3996. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTC 21-072, pursuant to Section 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3997. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTC 21-054, pursuant to Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3998. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTC 21-077, pursuant to Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3999. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTC 21-075, pursuant to Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-4000. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, De-

partment of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTC 21-010, pursuant to Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-4001. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Groundfish Fishery by Non-Rockfish Program Catcher Vessels Using Trawl Gear in the Western and Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 210210-0018; RTID 0648-XB337] received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4002. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; "Other Rockfish" in the Western and Central Regulatory Areas of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 210210-0018] (RTID: 0648-XB388) received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4003. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 210217-0022; RTID 0648-XB372] received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4004. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's inseason modification of 2021 management measures — Fisheries Off West Coast States; Modification of the West Coast Salmon Fisheries; Inseason Action #26 Through #30 [Docket No.: 210505-0101; RTID 0648-XB377] received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4005. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Reallocation of Pacific Cod in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 210217-0022] (RTID: 0648-XB349) received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4006. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary specifications — International Fisheries; Western and Central Pacific Fisheries for Highly Migratory Species; Extension of Emergency Decisions of the Western and

Central Pacific Fisheries Commission [Docket No.: 210603-0121; RTID 0648-XB334] received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4007. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; "Other Rockfish" in the Western and Central Regulatory Areas of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 210210-0018] (RTID 0648-XB388) received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4008. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Pacific Halibut Fisheries; Catch Sharing Plan; Inseason Action [Docket No.: 210415-0082] (RTID 0648-XB316) received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4009. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Chinook Salmon Prohibited Species Catch Limits in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 210210-0018; RTID 0648-XB312] received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4010. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's inseason modification of 2021 management measures — Fisheries Off West Coast States; Modification of the West Coast Salmon Fisheries; Inseason Action #25 [Docket No.: 210505-0101; RTID 0648-XB310] received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4011. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Commercial Aggregated Large Coastal Sharks, Hammerhead Sharks, and Blacktip Sharks in the Gulf of Mexico Region; Retention Limit Adjustment [Docket No.: 201124-0317; RTID 0648-XB306] received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4012. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Ocean Perch in the Bering Sea Subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 210217-0022] (RTID 0648-XB292)

received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4013. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's inseason modification of 2021 management measures — Fisheries Off West Coast States; Modification of the West Coast Commercial Salmon Fisheries; Inseason Actions #22, #23, and #24 [Docket No.: 210505-0101; RTID 0648-XB274] received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4014. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Trawl Catcher Vessels in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 210210-0018; RTID 0648-XB233] received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4015. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Sablefish in the Bering Sea Subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 210217-0022; RTID 0648-XB231] received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4016. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's notification — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Bluefish Fishery; Quota Transfer from VA to NY [Docket No.: 201209-0332; RTID 0648-XB229] received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4017. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Vessels Using Pot Gear in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 210210-0018; RTID 0648-XB755] received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4018. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries [Docket No.: 180117042-8884-02; RTID 0648-XB751] received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4019. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary specifications — International Fisheries; Western and Central Pacific Fisheries for Highly Migratory Species; Extension of Emergency Decisions of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission [Docket No.: 210603-0121; RTID 0648-XB661] received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4020. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Reef Fish Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico; 2021 Red Snapper Private Angling Component Accountability Measure in Federal Waters off Texas [Docket No.: 200124-0029] (RTID 0648-XB702) received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4021. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Mackerel; 2022 Interim Action [Docket No.: 220105-0003] (RIN: 0648-BL05) received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4022. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Pink Shrimp and Midwater Trawl Exemptions to Vessel Monitoring System Requirements for the West Coast Groundfish Fishery [Docket No.: 220223-0055] (RIN: 0648-BK73) received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4023. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Sea Scallop Fishery; Amendment 21 [Docket No.: 220105-0005] (RIN: 0648-BK68) received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4024. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; 2022 and Projected 2023 Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Specifications [Docket No.: 211217-0262; RTID 0648-XX072] received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4025. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final specifications — Pacific Island Pelagic Fisheries; 2022 U.S. Territorial Longline Bigeye Tuna Catch Limits [Docket No.: 211221-0265] (RTID 0648-XP016) received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4026. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Chinook Salmon Prohibited Species Catch Limits in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 210210-0018; RTID 0648-XB658] received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4027. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration,

transmitting the Administration's notification of quota transfer — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Quota Transfers from NC to CT and ME to RI [RTID 0648-XB686] received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4028. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Reallocation of Pacific Cod in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 210210-0018; RTID 0648-XB656] received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4029. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's notification of quota transfer — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Quota Transfer From VA to RI [Docket No.: 201214-0338; RTID 0648-XB654] received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4030. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Herring Fishery; 2021 Closure of the Atlantic Herring Fishery [Docket No.: 210325-0071; RTID 0648-XB612] received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4031. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's notification of quota transfer — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Quota Transfers From VA to CT and NC to RI; Correction [Docket No.: 201214-0338; RTID 0648-XB615] received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4032. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries [Docket No.: 180117042-8884-02; RTID 0648-XB791] received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4033. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Non-American Fisheries Act Crab Vessels Operating as Catcher Vessels Using Pot Gear in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 210210-0018; RTID 0648-XB777] received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4034. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries

[Docket No.: 180117042-8884-02; RTID 0648-XB796] received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4035. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Bluefish Fishery; 2022 and Projected 2023 Specifications [Docket No.: 220126-0034; RTID 0648-XX073] received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4036. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Deep-Sea Red Crab Fishery; Final 2022 Atlantic Deep-Sea Red Crab Specifications [Docket No.: 220119-0025; RTID 0648-XX076] received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4037. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Herring Fishery; Adjustments to 2022 Specifications [Docket No.: 220103-0001; RTID 0648-XX077] received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4038. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Gulf of Alaska; Final 2022 and 2023 Harvest Specifications for Groundfish [Docket No.: 220216-0049; RTID 0648-XY118] received April 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4039. A letter from the Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Implementation of the Emergency Stopgap USCIS Stabilization Act [CIS No.: 2688-21; DHS Docket No.: USCIS-2021-0011] (RIN: 1615-AC73) received April 5, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-4040. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment and Establishment of Class D and Class E Airspace; Columbus, GA [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0589; Airspace Docket No.: 21-ASO-23] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4041. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment Class E Airspace; Bonham, TX [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0742; Airspace Docket No.: 21-ASW-16] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4042. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Depart-

ment's final rule — Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace; Philadelphia, PA [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0922; Airspace Docket No.: 21-AEA-30] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4043. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment, Establishment, and Revocation of Multiple Air Traffic Service (ATS) Routes in the Vicinity of Neosho, MO [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0276; Airspace Docket No.: 21-ACE-1] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4044. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment, Establishment, and Revocation of Multiple Air Traffic Service (ATS) Routes in the Vicinity of Neosho, MO [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0276; Airspace Docket No.: 21-ACE-1] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4045. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment Class D and Class E Airspace; South Florida [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0169; Airspace Docket No.: 21-ASO-3] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4046. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Monticello Airport, UT [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0924; Airspace Docket No.: 21-ANM-48] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4047. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Joseph State Airport, OR [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0925; Airspace Docket No.: 21-ANM-49] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4048. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Cameron Balloons Ltd. Fuel Cylinders [Docket No.: FAA-2021-1171; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-01361-Q; Amendment 39-21894; AD 2022-01-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4049. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0839; Project Identifier MCAI-2020-01697-R; Amendment 39-21877; AD 2021-26-18] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4050. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0873; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-00336-R; Amendment 39-21873; AD 2021-26-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4051. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Vulcanair S.p.A. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0871; Project Identifier MCAI-2020-01581-A; Amendment 39-21874; AD 2021-26-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4052. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0571; Project Identifier AD-2021-00101-T; Amendment 39-21835; AD 2021-24-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4053. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0504; Project Identifier AD-2020-01380-T; Amendment 39-21876; AD 2021-26-17] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4054. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31410; Amdt. No.: 3992] received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4055. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31409; Amdt. No.: 3991] received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4056. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31406; Amdt. No.: 3989] received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4057. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31407; Amdt. No.: 3990] received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4058. A letter from the Management and Project Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of VOR Federal Airways V-170, V-175 and V-250; Establishment of Area Navigation (RNAV) Route T-400; in the vicinity of Worthington, MN [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0479; Airspace Docket No.: 21-AGL-5] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4059. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Covington, GA [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0820; Airspace Docket No.: 21-ASO-29] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4060. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of V-37 and V-270; Removal of V-43 in the vicinity of Erie, PA [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0324; Airspace Docket No.: 21-AGL-9] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4061. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment to Area Navigation (RNAV) T-302; Midwestern United States [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0473; Airspace Docket No.: 21-AGL-3] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4062. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Inyokern Airport, CA [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0805; Airspace Docket No.: 20-AWP-57] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4063. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class D and Class E Airspace; China Lake NAWs (Armitage Field) Airport, CA [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0840; Airspace Docket No.: 20-AWP-56] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4064. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Hereford, TX [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0815; Airspace Docket No.: 21-ASW-17] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4065. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D Airspace; Columbus, OH [Docket No.: FAA-2021-1151; Airspace Docket No.: 21-AGL-39] (RIN: 2120-AA66) March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Ms. WATERS: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 935. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to exempt from registration brokers performing services in connection with the transfer of ownership of smaller privately held companies; with an amendment (Rept. 117-313). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. WATERS: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 5911. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and the Federal Credit Union Act to expand employment opportunities for those with a previous minor criminal offense, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-314). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. WATERS: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 5914. A bill to amend the Investor Protection and Securities Reform Act of 2010 to provide grants to States for enhanced protection of senior investors and senior policyholders, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-315). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. WATERS: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 6899. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from engaging in transactions involving the exchange of Special Drawing Rights issued by the International Monetary Fund that are held by the Russian Federation or Belarus; with an amendment (Rept. 117-316). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. WATERS: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 7081. A bill to seek immediate bilateral, multilateral, and commercial debt service payment relief for Ukraine; with an amendment (Rept. 117-317). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. WATERS: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 6891. A bill to exclude government officials of the Russian Federation from certain international meetings, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-318, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. WATERS: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 7066. A bill to require United States financial institutions to ensure entities and persons owned or controlled by the institution comply with financial sanctions on the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus to the same extent as the institution itself, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-319, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RASKIN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1097. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 903) to enhance the security operations of the Transportation Security Administration and stability of the transportation security workforce by applying the personnel system under title 5, United States Code, to employees of the Transportation Security Administration who provide screening of all passengers and property, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2499) to amend chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, to create a presumption that a disability or death of a Federal employee in fire protection activities caused by any of certain diseases is the result of the performance of such employees duty, and for other

purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5129) to amend the Community Services Block Grant Act to reauthorize and modernize the Act; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 7691) making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the situation in Ukraine for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; and for other purposes (Rept. 117-320). Referred to the House Calendar.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Foreign Affairs discharged from further consideration. H.R. 6891 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Agriculture discharged from further consideration. H.R. 7066 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. MCCARTHY (for himself, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. SCALISE, Ms. STEFANIK, and Mr. KATKO):

H.R. 7690. A bill to prohibit the use of Federal funds to establish or carry out the activities of a Disinformation Governance Board of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 7691. A bill making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the situation in Ukraine for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; to the Committees on Appropriations and the Budget; considered and passed.

By Mr. POSEY:

H.R. 7692. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to temporarily increase the monthly exempt amount for 2022 and 2023 for individuals not attaining full retirement age, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WESTERMAN (for himself, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. KIND, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. CASE, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. SIREN, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. KILMER, Mr. STEWART, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. NADLER, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. DEFazio, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. WELCH, Mr. TRONE, and Mr. CURTIS):

H.R. 7693. A bill to amend title 54, United States Code, to reauthorize the National Park Foundation; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. STAUBER (for himself and Mr. MFUME):

H.R. 7694. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to modify the requirements relating to the evaluation of the subcontracting plans of certain offerors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. WITTMAN (for himself and Mr. COURTNEY):

H.R. 7695. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to prescribe the minimum number of operational amphibious battle force ships that must be included in the combat forces of the Navy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PAPPAS:

H.R. 7696. A bill to establish effluent limitations guidelines and standards and water quality criteria for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. BOWMAN (for himself, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. JONES, Ms. TLAIB, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Ms. OMAR):

H.R. 7697. A bill to support the development of limited equity cooperatives in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BROWNLEY (for herself, Ms. BASS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. COSTA, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. PETERS, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. LAMALFA, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. LEVIN of California, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. PORTER, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. CHU, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. CORREA, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. SWALWELL, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. BERA, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. LIEU, Mr. GARCIA of California, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. OBERNOLTE, Ms. WATERS, Mr. ISSA, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. MCCARTHY, and Ms. PELOSI):

H.R. 7698. A bill to designate the outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Ventura, California, as the "Captain Rosemary Bryant Mariner Outpatient Clinic"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia (for himself, Mr. PERRY, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mrs. BOEBERT, Ms. MACE, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. POSEY, Mr. GOHMERT, and Mr. DONALDS):

H.R. 7699. A bill to rescind certain amounts appropriated under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK:

H.R. 7700. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for additional recovery rebates to taxpayers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. CARSON, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. SABLON, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. PORTER, Mr. JONES, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. MFUME, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. RUSH, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. OMAR, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. ADAMS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. MENG, Mr.

DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. EVANS, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. POCAN, Mr. NADLER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BASS, Mr. NORCROSS, and Mr. CICILLINE):

H.R. 7701. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947 to prevent wage theft and assist in the recovery of stolen wages, to authorize the Secretary of Labor to administer grants to prevent wage and hour violations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DUNN (for himself and Mr. GRIFFITH):

H.R. 7702. A bill to provide health insurance benefits for outpatient and inpatient items and services related to the diagnosis and treatment of a craniofacial, oral, or maxillofacial congenital anomaly or birth defect; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. ESHOO (for herself, Mr. MCNERNEY, and Mr. RUSH):

H.R. 7703. A bill to amend the CALM Act to include video streaming services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HILL (for himself and Mr. SHERMAN):

H.R. 7704. A bill to deter Chinese aggression towards Taiwan by requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to publish a report on financial institutions and accounts connected to senior officials of the People's Republic of China, to restrict financial services for certain immediate family of such officials, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ISSA (for himself and Mr. CORREA):

H.R. 7705. A bill to amend title 40, United States Code, to grant the Supreme Court of the United States security-related authorities equivalent to the legislative and executive branches; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JAYAPAL (for herself, Mr. NADLER, Mr. CARSON, Ms. DEAN, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. JONES, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PORTER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. COHEN, Ms. OMAR, and Ms. GARCIA of Texas):

H.R. 7706. A bill to establish judicial ethics; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on House Administration, Oversight and Reform, Rules, Financial Services, and Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 7707. A bill to codify in statute the CDC title 42 expulsion order, which suspends the right for certain aliens to enter the United States along United States land borders, until February 1, 2025; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LOWENTHAL (for himself, Mr. CORREA, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. MENG, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. PORTER, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WILLIAMS of

Georgia, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, and Ms. TLAIB):

H.R. 7708. A bill to halt removal of certain nationals of Vietnam, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MOULTON, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. WELCH, Ms. TITUS, Ms. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. SOTO, Ms. ROSS, Ms. OMAR, Mr. SIREs, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. SHERRILL, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. LIEU, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, and Ms. PRESSLEY):

H.R. 7709. A bill to authorize programs to provide college scholarships and educational support to women and girls who have escaped Afghanistan and come to the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin (for herself, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. BEYER):

H.R. 7710. A bill to establish the National Counter Human Trafficking Research and Development Initiative, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Small Business, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 7711. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a national program to conduct and support activities toward the goal of significantly reducing the number of cases of overweight and obesity among individuals in the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. STANTON:

H.R. 7712. A bill to amend title 40, United States Code, to grant the Supreme Court Police authority to protect the families of the justices, officers, and employees of the Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TIMMONS:

H.R. 7713. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to the concealment, removal, or mutilation of a Supreme Court opinion or draft opinion, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. TITUS (for herself and Mr. DEFAZIO):

H.R. 7714. A bill to amend title 40, United States Code, to establish requirements for outleasing certain Federal buildings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HOYER (for himself, Mr. BEYER, Mr. TRONE, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. NORTON, Ms. WEXTON, and Mr. RASKIN):

H. Con. Res. 88. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the Greater Washington Soap Box Derby; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

[Omitted from the Record of May 6, 2022]

By Mr. SCHIFF (for himself, Mr. CHABOT, Ms. BASS, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. VARGAS, and Mr. WELCH):

H. Res. 1095. A resolution responding to widening threats to freedom of the press and expression around the world, reaffirming the centrality of a free and independent press to the health of democracy, and reaffirming freedom of the press as a priority of the United States in promoting democracy, human rights, and good governance on World Press Freedom Day; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

[Submitting May 10, 2022]

By Mr. LEVIN of Michigan (for himself, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. BASS, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. BUSH, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, Ms. CHU, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. CRIST, Mr. CROW, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEAN, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JONES, Mr. KAHELE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KEATING, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. LAMB, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. MCEACHIN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RYAN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SIREs, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SOTO, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TITUS,

Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. TLAI, Mr. TONKO, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TRONE, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WILD, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. YARMUTH):

H. Res. 1096. A resolution approving certain regulations to implement provisions of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 relating to labor-management relations with respect to employees of the House of Representatives covered under section 220(e) of the Act, and for other purposes; to the Committees on House Administration and Education and Labor; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. CHU (for herself, Mr. KAHELE, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. LIEU, Mr. BOWMAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. MENG, Mr. TRONE, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. CASE, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mr. BERA, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Ms. BROWN of Ohio):

H. Res. 1098. A resolution supporting the designation of May 10, 2022, as National Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Mental Health Day; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GARBARINO (for himself, Mr. GUEST, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. BACON, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. KATKO, Ms. STEFANIK, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. JACOBS of New York, and Mr. ZELDIN):

H. Res. 1099. A resolution expressing support for recognizing the "Police Unity Tour"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JOHNSON of Texas (for herself, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. BACON, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. SUOZZI, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. RUSH, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. DEAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. EVANS, Mr. TAKANO, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. JONES, Mr. TRONE, Mr. WELCH, Ms. CHU, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia):

H. Res. 1100. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Nurses Week, to be observed from May 6 through May 12, 2022; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KELLER (for himself, Mr. STAUBER, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. MANN, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. BUCK, Mr. BOST, Ms. CHENEY, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. MCKINLEY, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. EMMER, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois):

H. Res. 1101. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should support the safe and responsible development of its energy resources via drilling, in an effort to maintain a robust energy supply chain that promotes national security, safeguards against energy

scarcity, and reduces energy poverty for all Americans; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TRONE (for himself, Mr. UPTON, Ms. DEAN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. PAPPAS, and Mr. RYAN):

H. Res. 1102. A resolution supporting the mission and goals of National Fentanyl Awareness Day in 2022, including increasing individual and public awareness of the impact of fake or counterfeit fentanyl pills on families and young people; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

ML-163. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of Maine, relative to Senate Joint Resolution S.P. 748, respectfully requesting that the United States House of Representatives pass, and the President of the United States sign, the Sunshine Protection Act of 2021; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

ML-164. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, relative to House Resolution No. 250, urging the adoption of policies that will help lead to energy independence and lower energy costs in the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

ML-165. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, relative to House Resolution No. 133, urging the President and the Congress to call for the immediate cessation of the invasion by the Tigray People's Liberation Front in the Afar and Amhara regions of Ethiopia and condemning all violence against civilians; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ML-166. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Missouri, relative to House Resolution No. 3737, urging actions to assist Americans with the ever-rising costs of energy and to effectively sanction Russia for their invasion of Ukraine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ML-167. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Hawaii, relative to House Resolution No. 184, urging the United States Congress to provide adequate funding for immigration services, including moneys for additional United States Citizenship and Immigration Services staff to process case backlogs and moneys for free or low-cost court-appointed legal counsel for low-income immigrants, including low-income immigrants in Hawaii; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ML-168. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of West Virginia, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 31, requesting the Congress of the United States call a convention of the states to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ML-169. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Virginia, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 47, expressing support for the Jones Act and celebrating the centennial of the Jones Act as it continues to foster a strong domestic maritime industry; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

ML-170. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Tennessee, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 1147, urging and encouraging President Biden and the United States Congress to utilize all available options to effect the full removal of Russian financial institutions from SWIFT as an appropriate and effective sanction against Russia's invasion of Ukraine; jointly to the Committees on Financial Services, Foreign Affairs, and Ways and Means.

ML-171. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Wisconsin, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 90, supporting continued and increased development and delivery of oil derived from North American oil reserves to American refineries and supporting the development and delivery of oil from Canada to the United States; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Energy and Commerce, Natural Resources, and Foreign Affairs.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. MCCARTHY:

H.R. 7690.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

Article 1, Section 9, clause 7 of the Constitution of the United States

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 7691.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power), which states:

"No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law. . . ."

In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides:

"The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States . . ."

Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds, to determine their purpose, amount, and period of availability, and to set forth terms and conditions governing their use.

By Mr. POSEY:

H.R. 7692.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. WESTERMAN:

H.R. 7693.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Pursuant to clause 7 of Rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statement is submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution. Congress has the authority to enact this legislation pursuant to the powers granted under Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. STAUBER:

H.R. 7694.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 7695.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 13: "To provide and maintain a Navy."

By Mr. PAPPAS:

H.R. 7696.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution states that "Congress shall have the authority to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mr. BOWMAN:

H.R. 7697.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 7698.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia:

H.R. 7699.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 9, Clause 7.

By Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK:

H.R. 7700.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 7701.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with the power to "regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes."

By Mr. DUNN:

H.R. 7702.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to make rules for the government and regulation, of the land and naval forces, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 14 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. ESHOO:

H.R. 7703.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. HILL:

H.R. 7704.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 7705.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Ms. JAYAPAL:

H.R. 7706.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 7707.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. LOWENTHAL:

H.R. 7708.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 7709.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin:

H.R. 7710.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 7711.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. STANTON:

H.R. 7712.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. TIMMONS:

H.R. 7713.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 7714.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 234: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.

H.R. 279: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.

H.R. 284: Mr. CARSON.

H.R. 351: Mr. SWALWELL.

H.R. 393: Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 419: Mr. MASSIE.

H.R. 426: Mr. ESTES, Mr. POSEY, Ms. LETLOW, and Mr. CAREY.

H.R. 475: Ms. WEXTON.

H.R. 521: Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 541: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. BUCK, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. PENCE, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, and Mr. WEBSTER of Florida.

H.R. 565: Mr. BUCHANAN.

H.R. 675: Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 705: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. ROSE, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mrs. BOEBERT, Ms. MACE, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. ELLZEY, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, and Mrs. CAMMACK.

H.R. 748: Ms. BROWN of Ohio.

H.R. 829: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.

H.R. 861: Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 862: Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 921: Ms. DEAN.

H.R. 955: Mr. GRUJALVA.

H.R. 962: Mr. PANETTA and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.

H.R. 1179: Ms. CHENEY, Mr. STAUBER, and Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.

H.R. 1182: Mr. LIEU.

H.R. 1219: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.

H.R. 1282: Mr. BROWN of Maryland.

- H.R. 1321: Mr. CAREY and Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 1361: Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 1390: Mrs. FLETCHER.
H.R. 1456: Mr. PETERS.
H.R. 1553: Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 1577: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. PENCE, and Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.
H.R. 1588: Mr. BURGESS.
H.R. 1623: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
H.R. 1624: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
H.R. 1655: Mr. CÁRDENAS and Mrs. FLETCHER.
H.R. 1704: Mr. GOHMERT.
H.R. 1865: Mr. BURGESS.
H.R. 1905: Mr. MALINOWSKI.
H.R. 1933: Ms. WEXTON and Mr. CAREY.
H.R. 1946: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 1948: Mrs. FLETCHER, Ms. MATSUI, and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 2007: Ms. SÁNCHEZ and Ms. WILD.
H.R. 2050: Ms. ESHOO, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. NADLER, and Ms. ADAMS.
H.R. 2126: Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 2181: Mr. JONES.
H.R. 2192: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 2244: Mr. DEFazio, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, and Mr. SIMPSON.
H.R. 2252: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
H.R. 2255: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
H.R. 2256: Mr. COLE, Mr. VEASEY, and Mr. TAKANO.
H.R. 2294: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 2335: Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 2351: Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 2358: Ms. CHU.
H.R. 2361: Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 2373: Mr. POCAN and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 2376: Mr. COLE and Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.
H.R. 2400: Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 2454: Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 2489: Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 2565: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
H.R. 2584: Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. GOMEZ, and Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 2586: Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Mr. RUIZ.
H.R. 2638: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 2669: Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 2828: Mr. STEIL.
H.R. 2898: Mrs. BUSTOS.
H.R. 2924: Ms. STRICKLAND.
H.R. 2965: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 2974: Mrs. HARTZLER, Ms. ESHOO, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. MAST, and Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 2992: Ms. NORTON, Ms. BASS, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. VAN DREW, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 3101: Mr. MCKINLEY and Mr. ARMSTRONG.
H.R. 3150: Ms. WILD.
H.R. 3160: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
H.R. 3172: Ms. TENNEY and Mr. LANGEVIN.
H.R. 3259: Mr. ZELDIN.
H.R. 3281: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.
H.R. 3285: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 3297: Mr. AGUILAR and Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 3353: Mr. FOSTER.
H.R. 3455: Mrs. DEMINGS.
H.R. 3461: Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SWALWELL, and Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 3488: Ms. SCHRIER.
H.R. 3491: Mr. KIND.
H.R. 3541: Ms. MATSUI and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.
H.R. 3554: Mr. CLINE.
H.R. 3577: Mr. STEIL and Mr. GUEST.
H.R. 3614: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.
H.R. 3648: Mr. CASTRO of Texas.
H.R. 3771: Mr. KHANNA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. TONKO, and Ms. CLARKE of New York.
H.R. 3780: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.
H.R. 3783: Mr. JONES and Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 3790: Ms. SPANBERGER.
H.R. 3897: Mr. CROW.
H.R. 3927: Mr. DUNN.
H.R. 4041: Mr. BILIRAKIS.
H.R. 4114: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
H.R. 4151: Mr. RUTHERFORD, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. MORELLE, and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
H.R. 4193: Mrs. HINSON.
H.R. 4277: Ms. ESHOO and Mrs. LAWRENCE.
H.R. 4390: Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 4436: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. CRAIG, and Mr. BARR.
H.R. 4442: Ms. ADAMS.
H.R. 4457: Ms. ADAMS.
H.R. 4725: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 4759: Mr. PANETTA, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 4766: Mr. CRIST, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, and Ms. BONAMICI.
H.R. 4780: Ms. NORTON, Mr. NADLER, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, and Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 4886: Mr. SOTO and Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 4910: Mr. LIEU.
H.R. 4949: Ms. MACE.
H.R. 5008: Mr. CRIST and Mr. JONES.
H.R. 5041: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 5064: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 5073: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 5232: Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. SALAZAR, and Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 5244: Mr. MALINOWSKI and Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 5430: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 5537: Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 5538: Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 5539: Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 5540: Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 5631: Ms. DELBENE and Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 5742: Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 5750: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York and Mr. JONES.
H.R. 5754: Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. DUNN, Mr. BENTZ, and Mr. ARMSTRONG.
H.R. 5769: Mr. COHEN and Ms. NEWMAN.
H.R. 5819: Ms. SALAZAR.
H.R. 5841: Mr. LIEU.
H.R. 6015: Mr. MEUSER.
H.R. 6087: Mr. SABLAN and Ms. STEVENS.
H.R. 6093: Ms. SPEIER.
H.R. 6100: Ms. ADAMS.
H.R. 6132: Mr. GUEST and Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.
H.R. 6219: Ms. LEE of California and Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 6251: Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. SALAZAR, and Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 6272: Ms. CHU.
H.R. 6300: Ms. NEWMAN.
H.R. 6314: Mr. O'HALLERAN and Mr. ROSE.
H.R. 6381: Ms. MANNING, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Ms. ROSS.
H.R. 6398: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. MENG, Mr. GOMEZ, and Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 6411: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 6421: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 6436: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS and Ms. VAN DUYN.
H.R. 6437: Ms. DEGETTE and Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 6448: Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, and Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 6482: Mr. DUNN.
H.R. 6531: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 6546: Mr. SIRES and Ms. BARRAGÁN.
H.R. 6552: Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 6570: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania and Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 6577: Mr. PALLONE, Ms. BASS, Mrs. MCBATH, and Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 6584: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
H.R. 6589: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 6600: Mrs. FLETCHER.
H.R. 6629: Mr. OWENS.
H.R. 6630: Mr. MCCARTHY.
H.R. 6631: Mr. MCCARTHY.
H.R. 6636: Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 6663: Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina and Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 6705: Mr. CARTER of Georgia.
H.R. 6732: Mr. KUSTOFF.
H.R. 6736: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 6749: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 6785: Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. POCAN, and Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 6792: Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 6860: Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. PORTER, Ms. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. NEAL, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mrs. TRAHAN.
H.R. 6862: Mr. DOGGETT and Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 6891: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 6937: Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 6943: Mrs. MCBATH.
H.R. 6954: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 6972: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 7020: Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 7030: Mr. BARR and Mr. GOSAR.
H.R. 7079: Mr. HORSFORD.
H.R. 7088: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 7116: Ms. SCHRIER and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 7122: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 7147: Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 7203: Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. STAUBER, and Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 7236: Ms. BASS, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. KILMER, and Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 7249: Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 7255: Ms. WILD and Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 7307: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.
H.R. 7310: Ms. STEVENS and Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 7352: Mr. MFUME and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 7359: Ms. HERRELL, Mr. HERN, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, and Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 7365: Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 7374: Mrs. MCBATH and Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 7376: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 7382: Mr. MORELLE, Mr. KILMER, and Mr. JACOBS of New York.
H.R. 7395: Mr. DEFazio and Mr. CROW.
H.R. 7404: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois and Mr. STEUBE.
H.R. 7409: Mr. ESPAILLAT.
H.R. 7426: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 7431: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 7433: Ms. BARRAGÁN.
H.R. 7458: Mr. GOTTHEIMER and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 7465: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 7502: Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 7511: Ms. SCHRIER.
H.R. 7518: Mrs. DINGELL and Mrs. LAWRENCE.
H.R. 7519: Mrs. DINGELL and Mrs. LAWRENCE.
H.R. 7542: Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 7549: Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 7550: Mrs. TRAHAN.
H.R. 7559: Mr. FERGUSON and Mr. COMER.
H.R. 7570: Mr. DUNN, Mr. LONG, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, and Mr. GOHMERT.
H.R. 7579: Mr. GIMENEZ and Mr. MEUSER.
H.R. 7589: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 7599: Mr. CRAWFORD.
H.R. 7618: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. CARSON, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MENG, Ms. NORTON, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. SIRES, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. TURNER, and Ms. WILD.
H.R. 7624: Mr. PENCE and Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 7631: Mr. CARTER of Georgia.
H.R. 7641: Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. BABIN, Mr. HUIZENGA, and Mr. TAYLOR.

H.R. 7644: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. BASS, Ms. TITUS, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 7647: Ms. BASS, Mr. STANTON, Ms. ESCOBAR, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 7648: Mr. NORMAN and Mr. STEIL.

H.R. 7659: Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Ms. TENNEY, and Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 7662: Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, and Mr. RICE of South Carolina.

H.R. 7664: Ms. CRAIG.

H. J. Res. 72: Mr. COLE.

H. J. Res. 81: Mr. MCKINLEY.

H. J. Res. 86: Ms. MACE, Mr. HUDSON, and Mr. CLINE.

H. Con. Res. 65: Mrs. KIM of California and Mrs. MCCLAIN.

H. Con. Res. 78: Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. SIREs, Ms. Velázquez, Mr. CARSON, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GARCIA of California, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. MORELLE, and Ms. NEWMAN.

H. Res. 404: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.

H. Res. 565: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.

H. Res. 583: Ms. LEE of California and Ms. TITUS.

H. Res. 662: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.

H. Res. 741: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H. Res. 891: Mr. HIMES.

H. Res. 975: Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. Barragán, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. CARSON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. MENG, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. CHU, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. OMAR.

H. Res. 1015: Mrs. WALORSKI.

H. Res. 1022: Mr. RASKIN, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Mr. GRIJALVA.

H. Res. 1036: Ms. TITUS.

H. Res. 1056: Ms. BASS, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and Ms. ESHOO.

H. Res. 1070: Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. ROY, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. WESTERMAN, and Mrs. LESKO.

H. Res. 1071: Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. ELLZEY, Ms. DEAN, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. TRONE, Mr. CROW, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. TAKANO, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CARSON, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. GALLEG0, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. BLUNT ROCH-ESTER, Ms. CHU, Mr. GUEST, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, and Mr. PALLONE.

H. Res. 1074: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.

H. Res. 1094: Mr. LAMALFA.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MS. DELAURO

H.R. 7691, making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the situation in Ukraine for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes, does not contain any congressional earmark, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 7648: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, and Mr. HIGGINS of New York.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

PT-112. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Council of the City of New York, relative to Resolution No. 67, condemning Russia's invasion of Ukraine and calling upon Congress and President Joseph R. Biden to increase and expand the severity of sanctions imposed on Russia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PT-113. Also, a petition of Gregory D. Watson, a citizen of Austin, Texas, relative to respectfully requesting enactment of Federal legislation to prohibit Members of either house of Congress and their close family members from trading on the stock exchange until that Member's service in Congress has concluded; to the Committee on House Administration.

PT-114. Also, a petition of the Eleventh Olbil Era Kelulau, Republic of Palau, relative to conveying heartfelt sympathies and condolences to the family, relatives, friends, and the people of Alaska for the untimely passing of Congressman Don Young; to the Committee on House Administration.